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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

WITH THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE; AND THE ANNUAL ADDRESS, BY FREDERICK
J. TURNER, A. M., ON "THE CHARACTER AND INFLU-
ENCE OF THE FUR TRADE IN WISCONSIN."



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1889.

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STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICERS — 1889.

President — Hon. John A. Rice, Hartland.

Vice-presidents — Hon. Harlow S. Orton, LL. D., Madison; Hon. James T. Lewis, LL. D., Columbus; Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville; Chauncey C. Britt, Portage; Hon. John H. Rountree, Platteville; Hon. Simeon Mills, Madison; Hon. John F. Potter, East Troy; Samuel Marshall, Milwaukee; Hon. John T. Kingston, Necedah; Gen. David Atwood, Madison; Hon. Moses M. Strong, Mineral Point; Hon. Charles L. Colby, Milwaukee; Hon. J. J. Guppy, Portage; John E. Burton, Geneva Lake, and Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh.

Honorary Vice-presidents — Hon. Cyrus Woodman, Massachusetts; F. L. Billon, Missouri; Robert Clarke, Ohio; Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., New York; Hon. Leonard J. Farwell, Missouri; William H. Wyman, Ohio; Charles Fairchild, Massachusetts; Col. Stephen V. Shipman, Illinois; Hon. Amasa Cobb, Nebraska; Col. Reuben T. Durrett, Kentucky; Samuel H. Hunt, New Jersey, and Simon Gratz, Pennsylvania.

Honorary Secretary (Emeritus) — Lyman C. Draper, LL. D.

Corresponding Secretary — Reuben G. Thwaites.

Recording Secretary — Elisha Burdick.

Treasurer — Frank F. Proudfit.

Librarian — Daniel S. Durrie.

First Assistant Librarian — Isaac S. Bradley.

Second Assistant Librarian — Isabel Durrie (catalogue department).

Binding Clerk — Emma A. Hawley.

CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO.

Hon. William D. Hoard, governor; Hon. Ernst G. Timme, secretary of state, and Hon. Henry B. Harshaw, state treasurer.

CURATORS, ELECTIVE.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1890. — Gen. Lucius Fairchild, J. H. Carpenter, LL. D., Hon. Breese J. Stevens, Prof. William F. Allen, Hon. A. B. Braley,* Maj. Frank W. Oakley, William A. P. Morris, Wayne Ramsay, Alexander H. Main, Maj. Charles G. Mayers, Hon. M. R. Doyon and Prof. William H. Rosenstengel.

* Died January 31, 1889.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1891.—Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D., Hon. Buell E. Hutchinson, Hon. John D. Gurnee, Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, Hon. Hiram H. Giles, Prof. John B. Parkinson, Hon. George B. Burrows, Hon. John A. Johnson, President Thomas C. Chamberlin, LL. D., and Prof. John C. Freeman, LL. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1892.—Gen. George P. Delaplaine, Hon. Romanzo Bunn, Hon. Silas U. Pinney, Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Hon. Elisha W. Keyes, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Hon. George Raymer, Hon. Mortimer M. Jackson, Hon. J. C. Gregory, Hon. Philo Dunning, Hon. Frank A. Flower and Hon. John B. Cassoday.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice-presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library—Thwaites, Butler Allen, Chapman and Durrie; *ex-officio*, Hoard, Timme and Harshaw.

Finance—Van Slyke, Chapman, Morris, Doyon and Ramsay.

Auditing Accounts—Hastings, Stevens, Mayers, Main and Morris.

Printing and Publication—Thwaites, Draper, Butler, Atwood and Raymer; *ex-officio*—Timme and Harshaw.

Art Gallery and Cabinet—Hobbins, Thwaites, Delaplaine, Burrows and Flower.

Annual Address for 1890—Thwaites, Butler, Allen, Stevens, Chapman.

Contributions and Endowments—Johnson, Keyes, Burrows, Oakley and Flower.

Literary Exchanges—Durrie, Braley, Freeman, Allen and Rosenstengel.

Natural History—Chamberlin, Parkinson, Stevens, Bunn and Burdick.

Historical Narratives—Orton, Pinney, Giles, Braley and Carpenter.

Nomination of Members—Jackson, Giles, Main, Freeman and Cassody.

Pre-Historic Antiquities and Indian History—Butler, Fairchild, Dunning Johnson and Raymer.

Obituaries—Atwood, Jackson, Pinney, Parkinson and Braley.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the **State Historical Society of Wisconsin** was held in the library reading rooms of the Society, in the capitol, Thursday evening, **January 3, 1889.** President Rice occupied the chair.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the **executive committee**, presented the thirty-fifth annual report, **which was adopted.**

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Chairman Van Slyke, from the **committee on finance**, presented the following report of his **committee** upon the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of **which** reports were duly adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To the Honorable Historical Society of Wisconsin:—

Your committee on finance have the honor to report that they have this day examined the accounts and securities of the **Society**, and find that there is now belonging to the binding fund **\$17,808.34**, which, with one exception (\$300) appear to be well secured on real estate; that the interest due has all been paid, except one item of \$30, due **June 16, 1888**, and since.

The balance of cash on hand is (in bank).....	\$1,884 61
And in hands of treasurer — cash counted.....	136 23
	<u>\$2,020 84</u>

There has been \$1,449.48 collected for interest, from which deduct expenses vouched for, leaving binding fund — cash.....	\$1,337 77
Securities on hand.....	17,808 34
A total of.....	<u>\$19,146 11</u>
The total Jan. 5, 1888, was.....	18,086 34
Showing a gain to the binding fund.....	<u>\$1,059 77</u>

For details of items, reference is made to the **treasurer's report.**
Madison, January 3, 1889.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
C. P. CHAPMAN,
M. R. DOYON,
WAYNE RAMSAY,
Committee on Finance.

NOTE — The antiquarian fund Jan. 3, 1889, is.....	\$683 07
Jan. 5, 1888, it was.....	390 35
A year's gain of.....	<u>\$292 72</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT TO JAN. 1, 1889.

The treasurer makes the following report of the receipts and disbursements for the year 1888:

*The General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1888. To annual appropriation from state.....	\$5,000 00
---	------------

The Treasurer, Cr.

1888.		
Jan. 5. By overdraft.....	\$45 96	
1889.		
Jan. 1. By expenditures to date, as per schedule		
"A," annexed, audited by committee ...	5,001 74	5,047 70
Balance due treasurer.....		<u>\$47 70</u>

*The Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1888.		
Jan. 5. To balance (cash and securities).....	\$18,086 34	
1889.		
Jan. 1. To interest received as per schedule "B" ..	\$1,449 48	
To one-half amount collected by secretary		
from sale of duplicate books.....	134 96	
To one-half amount collected by same from		
annual membership dues.....	107 75	
To one-half amount collected by same from		
life membership fees.....	30 00	
To donation from Hon. James Sutherland.	33 33	1,755 52
		<u>\$19,841 86</u>

The Treasurer, Cr.

By paid R. G. Thwaites, secretary, chair-		
man library committee, as per resolu-		
tions of executive committee ¹	\$693 75	
By paid for recording mortgages.....	2 00	695 75
Balance on hand.....		<u>\$19,146 11</u>

¹ Report of auditing committee approving disbursements from this fund, by the chairman of the library committee, on file in the office of the corresponding secretary.—R. G. T.

*The Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1888.		
Jan. 5. To balance		\$390 35
1889.		
Jan. 1. To one-half amount collected by secretary from sale of duplicate books	\$134 97	
To one-half amount collected by same from annual membership dues	\$107 75	
To one-half amount collected by same from life membership fees	30 00	
To donation from Hon. C. E. Estabrook	20 00	
		<u>292 72</u>
Balance on hand		<u>\$683 07</u>
Securities in hands of treasurer	\$17,808 34	
Cash in First National bank	1,884 61	
Cash in hands of treasurer	136 23	
		<u>\$19,829 18</u>

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT, *Treasurer.*¹

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected:

Vice-President, in place of Hon. M. M. Davis, of Baraboo, deceased—
Hon. David E. Welch, of Baraboo.

Curators for term ending in 1892: Gen. George P. Delaplaine, Hon. Romanzo Bunn, Hon. Silas U. Pinney, Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Hon. Elisha W. Keyes, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Hon. George Raymer, Hon. Mortimer M. Jackson, Hon. J. C. Gregory, Hon. Philo Dunning, Hon. Frank A. Flower, and Hon. John B. Cassoday.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Members were elected as follows:

Life — Prof. James D. Butler, LL.D., Madison; Hon. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Viroqua; Hon. Daniel Wells, Jr., Milwaukee; Hon. Jonathan Bowman, Kilbourn City; Frank F. Starr, Esq., Middletown, Conn.

¹ Accompanying the above report of the treasurer were schedules showing: (1) The expenditures from the general fund; (2) Interest receipts for binding and antiquarian funds; (3) Securities held for the Society, with dates to which interest is paid. These details, together with the favorable reports thereon of the finance and auditing committees, are on file in the office of the corresponding secretary. — R. G. T.

Active—W. N. Merriam.

Corresponding—Prof. Edward B. Thwing, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gen. Francis A. Walker, Boston; Prof. Emil Dapprich, Dr. John M. Dodson and Rev. T. B. Forbush, Milwaukee; Rev. Dr. J. F. Dudley, Eau Claire; Rev. S. S. Burleson, Sussex; Hon. Robert Shiells, Neenah; Hon. Charles Gill and David R. McCord, M. A., Montreal, Canada; Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y.; David H. Grignon, Green Bay; Geo. Francis Thomas, Ashland; Hon. David E. Welch, Baraboo.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED

as follows:

ORDERED: That a standing committee of five on the annual address be appointed by the chair at each annual meeting, commencing with the present one; the committee to have full power to select and engage a person to deliver the annual address before the society, said address to be delivered at the annual meeting or at such other time as the committee may deem proper.

ORDERED: That the corresponding secretary be directed to tender the cordial thanks of the society to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin, of Green Bay, and Hon. John A. Rice, of Hartland, for their generous loans of valuable paintings to the Society's art gallery.

ORDERED: That the chairman of this meeting appoint at his earliest convenience, a committee of five on legislation; said committee to urge upon the legislature the adoption of the proposed scheme for a Soldiers' Memorial Hall as outlined in the annual report of the executive committee.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS,

by Frederick J. Turner, A. M., of Portage, was then presented to the society by Secretary Thwaites.

The following order was thereupon entered of record:

ORDERED: That the corresponding secretary be directed to tender to Frederick J. Turner, A. M., the cordial thanks of the Society, for his suggestive and scholarly address upon "The Character and Influence of the Fur Trade in Wisconsin;" and to publish the same in connection with the report of this meeting.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

was called to order, upon the conclusion of the Society meeting, President Rice in the chair.

The following order was unanimously agreed to:

ORDERED: That there be and hereby is annually appropriated from the income of the binding fund, until further ordered by the committee, the sum of \$850, to be expended by the chairman of the library committee as follows: the sum of \$425 for necessary binding and \$425 for the salary of the binding clerk, the vouchers for such disbursements to be submitted to the auditing committee in the same manner and at the same time as the vouchers for disbursements from the general fund.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The past year has been a thoroughly successful one in the work of the Society; the accessions in all departments have been large and important, the library has been used to an unusual extent, the crowd of visitors to the museum and art gallery has been greater than ever, the correspondence has materially increased, and in many directions your committee is enabled to report a broadening of the Society's operations, a widening of its field of usefulness to the people of the State.

FINANCIAL CONDITION — GENERAL FUND.

The receipts into the general fund have been the annual State appropriation of \$5,000; from this was taken the overpayment of the previous year, amounting to \$45.96, leaving the net general fund receipts of the present year, \$4,954.04. The expenditures aggregated \$5,001.74, showing an overpayment of \$47.70 to come out of next year's appropriation. The report of the auditing committee gives the details of these expenditures and the vouchers will be filed with the governor according to law.

THE BINDING FUND.

A year ago it was reported by the treasurer that the amount of cash and securities in the binding fund was \$18,086.34. During the year the receipts into this fund have been \$1,755.52, derived from the following sources:

Life membership fees and annual dues (one-half).....	\$ 137 75
Sale of duplicates (one-half).....	134 96
Interest on loans	1,449 48
Donation by Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville.....	33 33
Total	\$1,755 52

This, added to the amount previously in the fund, makes \$19,841.86; but as the sums of \$2.00 for recording mortgages and \$693.75 for necessary binding and the salary of the binding clerk, were taken from the income of the year under

resolutions of January 5 and November 10, 1888, the net addition was \$1,059.77, leaving the present condition of the fund as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer.....	\$19,146 11
640 acres of land in Coleman county, Texas, appraised at	1,600 00
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	575 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,321 11

It is recommended that the sum of \$850 be appropriated out of the income of this fund for 1889, to be expended under the direction of the chairman of the library committee as during the past year, — \$425 for binding and \$425 for the salary of the binding clerk.

In March last, acting under authority granted in a resolution of the committee adopted January 5, and reaffirmed November 10, the chairman of the library committee engaged Miss Emma A. Hawley as binding clerk, at a salary of \$1.25 per day, and she has since been in the employ of the Society in this capacity. Her work has been performed in a highly satisfactory manner; and having become skilled therein, her retention, in the discretion of the library committee, is deemed advisable. Now that the income of the fund admits of a considerable expenditure for binding, it is found that much labor is necessary for the proper arrangement of long accumulated material therefor. As this is a work in which the two regular library assistants cannot engage without encroaching upon their regular duties, which are increasing with the growth of the institution and the demands upon it, the introduction of a binding clerk who can perform this additional labor and often be of general use in the library, has been found a necessity. The income of the fund is amply able to bear this burden, and the expenditure is a legitimate one.

¹ The notes, in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Dr. Lyman C. Draper, \$300; Hon. B. J. Stevens, \$100; Hon. John A. Rice, \$100; Hon. Harlow S. Orton, \$50; James S. Buck, Esq., \$25 — Total, \$575.

ANTIQUARIAN FUND.

The Society, two years ago, established "a separate fund to be known as the antiquarian fund, the income of which, or so much thereof as may be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used in prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the State of Wisconsin: the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings or other objects of historic interest." The condition of this fund, at the close of its second year of growth, is as follows:

Balance on hand, Jan. 5, 1888.....	\$390 35
Life membership fees and annual dues — (one-half)....	137 75
Sale of duplicates — (one-half).....	134 97
Donation from Hon. C. E. Estabrook.....	20 00
	<hr/>
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	\$683 07
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$723 07

It is to be sincerely hoped that this fund will soon take greater strides toward an income-producing stage. The useful purposes to which its income may be applied, are numerous. Opportunities to materially add to the value of our manuscript and antiquarian collections are frequently offered, but the more immediate needs of the library usually prevent our taking advantage of them. The money in the general fund, available for book purchases, is already far too meager for the purpose; and if we are to keep abreast of the times, in these days when of the making of important books of reference there appears to be no end, an enlargement of the annual State appropriation will soon become a vital necessity.

INCREASED SHELVING CAPACITY.

Two years ago, the legislature appropriated \$2,000 for increasing the shelving capacity of the library. This work has been completed within the past year, in as satisfactory

¹ The notes in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Hon. Henry M. Lewis, \$20; Hon. Frank A. Flower, \$20—Total \$40.

a manner as is possible in the Society's present quarters. The bulk of the newspaper files has now been placed upon the second floor, properly classified and easy of access; while the British Patent Reports, miscellaneous state documents, duplicates and Wisconsin documents carried in stock, have also been moved up stairs to make room for general reference literature in more frequent demand. The present capacity of the library will doubtless accommodate its accessions for the next ten years, at the close of which period we shall again be crowded for space.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

During the year, there have been published Volumes X. and XI. of the Society's Wisconsin Historical Collections,—Vol. X. having been due in 1885, but unavoidably delayed in publication. Vol. XI. practically commenced a new series, which was inaugurated with many changes in typographical appearance and make-up, which the publication committee deem to be decided mechanical improvements.

Nearly all of the volumes in the first series of Collections are now out of print, and cannot be furnished to applicants. In view of the constant popular demand for these publications, which has greatly increased during the past two or three years, a reprint of the series, freshly edited and culled of merely ephemeral matter, would be eminently desirable. Copies of such reprint, if ordered by the legislature, should be placed in each town and school library throughout the state. The school teachers of Wisconsin have lately been generally aroused to the importance of the study of State and local history upon the part of their pupils, and applications for material for such study are almost daily received by the corresponding secretary. But so limited is the edition of even our current publications, and so scarce those of a few years back, that but few of these applicants can be gratified. Thus is the Society missing, to some extent, an admirable opportunity for active assistance in the work of popular education; and this commendable zeal for local historical study among Wisconsin

teachers is running the risk of being cooled for lack of material upon which to feed.

A biographical catalogue of the portrait gallery is in course of preparation, and will doubtless be issued early in the spring, while one or more library class lists will probably be compiled during the year.

CARD CATALOGUE.

The need of a competent card catalogue has long been felt, but the limited clerical force at our command has until recently prevented the inauguration of so formidable an undertaking. The introduction of a binding clerk, however, has to some extent relieved the second assistant librarian, so that the latter has been enabled within the past two months to make a promising commencement upon an author index: while all of the recent accessions are now fully catalogued, by subject and author, on the new plan. Upon the completion of the full author index, which will easily take another year of work, interrupted as it constantly is by other routine duties, the subject catalogue will be taken in hand according to the most approved methods, and proceeded with as rapidly as possible,—an undertaking, however, liable to last through four or five years to come. The cards used, are of the standard “postal-card” size, obtained from the Library Bureau, of Boston.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

The library additions for the year have been 2,664 volumes, of which 1,597 were by purchase and 1,157 by donation, exchange of duplicates and binding of newspaper files and manuscript documents; and 2,380 pamphlets—2,040 of which were donated, 223 purchased, and 117 made from newspaper and magazine clippings deemed worthy of preservation. Thus there has been during the past year an increase of 5,044 books and pamphlets together, against 4,783 in 1887, and an average of 4,638 per annum during the last decade. The present strength of the library is 63,386 volumes and 65,107 pamphlets and documents—a total of 128,493.

The book additions of the year have been of a uniformly high order of merit, and calculated to materially assist in bringing our library well abreast with modern thought and discovery. While no opportunity has been lost to maintain that supremacy in early Americana, through which our institution has gained and must ever maintain its chief fame as a great reference library, the efforts of the year have been devoted in a large degree to modernizing many branches of our collections; to filling gaps and to the equipment of some new departments of study for which a healthy demand has of late years arisen among the patrons of our literary store-house. In the departments of rebellion literature, political economy, social science, the science of government and the fine arts, the library has made considerable strides, although there are none of its departments that have not been materially enriched.

The rarest treasure acquired during the year was a vellum manuscript Book of Hours, worth \$150, and obtained by the Society as the result of a subscription raised by the corresponding secretary among the following members: President John A. Rice, Hartland; Dr. Rasmus B. Anderson, U. S. minister to Denmark; Wm. H. Wyman, Esq., Cincinnati; Howard Morris, Esq., and Samuel Marshall, Esq., Milwaukee; and Hon. John A. Johnson, Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Hon. Mortimer M. Jackson, Gen. Simeon Mills, Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, Hon. Breese J. Stevens, Hon. Wm. P. Lyon, Wm. A. P. Morris, Esq., Hon. M. R. Doyon, Maj. F. W. Oakley and Treasurer F. F. Proudfit, of Madison. This interesting relic was written in the latter part of the fourteenth century, is composed of 300 pages of cream-tinted vellum, with three full-page paintings and fourteen full-page arabesques, while birds, flowers and grotesque figures are freely interspersed.

Another notable addition has been Muybridge's monumental work on Animal Locomotion, with one hundred photogravure plates. The experiments in instantaneous photography, of which this publication is the result, cost the University of Pennsylvania \$30,000. Among other particularly valuable book additions are:

- Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Painters and Painting*, 4 vols., quarto.
 Hunter's *Encyclopædic Dictionary*, 12 vols., quarto.
 Symond's *Renaissance in Italy*, 5 vols., 12mo.
 Epochs of Ancient History, 22 vols., 16mo.
 Transactions of National (English) Association for Promoting Social Science, 14 vols., 8vo.
 Modern School of Art, edited by Meynell, folio, illustr.
 Pipe Roll Society (English) publications, 8 vols., 8vo.
 Hakluyt Society (English) publications, to complete set, 4 vols., 8vo.
 Foster's *London Marriage Licenses (1521-1869)*, quarto.
 Harleian Society (English) publications, 16 vols., quarto.
 Archæologia (English), 12 vols., quarto.
 Kingsley's *Riverside Natural History*, 6 vols., quarto.
 British Archæological Association Journal, 9 vols.
 Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis (1715-1883)*, 2 vols., quarto.
 London Annual Register (1863-1890), 18 vols., folio.
 Pyne's *History of Royal Residences of England*, 3 vols. royal folio, colored plates.
 Carter's *Ancient Architecture of England*, royal folio.
 Hand Books of English Cathedrals, to complete set, 7 vols., 12mo.
 Publications of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, 4 vols., folio.
 Twenty-two folio and quarto scrap books, made up of clippings from Connecticut and New York papers (1852-1862), illustrative of the War of Secession and Connecticut local history.

We can best realize the strength of the library by citing that of a few of the departments: Bound newspaper files, 5,557; British and American patent reports, 4,852; political science, 2,025; War of Secession, and slavery, 1,810; genealogy and heraldry, 1,138, Shakespearean literature, 895; maps and atlases, 1,055.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

The book acquisitions for the year are classified as follows:

Antiquities and archaeology...	26	History, foreign, (including	
Atlases	5	foreign travel).....	175
Bibliography.....	19	Indians, American.....	8
Biography. American.....	56	Language and philology.....	11
Biography, British.....	39	Law	6
Biography, foreign.....	29	Literature, English and foreign	130
Canada	18	Manuscripts bound, and scrap	
Coin and currency.....	7	books.....	104
Cyclopedias and dictionaries...	41	Magazines and reviews.....	222
Directories.....	6	Medicine	18
Education.....	35	Military science.....	8
Fine arts.....	88	Newspapers, bound.....	317
Genealogy	46	Patents, American	34
Historical and learned societies	72	Patents, British.....	101
History, American general....	40	Politics and economics.....	155
History, American local.....	72	Religion	87
History, Revolutionary war...	5	Science and philosophy.....	46
History, rebellion and slavery..	84	Secret societies.....	7
History, state histories and doc-		Travel, American	19
uments	192	Voyages	5
History, U. S. documents and		Miscellaneous	21
surveys.....	178		
History, British	132		2,560

MAPS AND ATLASES

have been acquired as follows:

Harrison & Warner's Waukesha Co. atlas. Madison, 1873, quarto.

Mitchell's General atlas. Philadelphia, 1872, quarto.

Colton's Atlas of the World. New York, 1856, folio.

Walling's Hanging Map of Waukesha Co., Wis. 1859.

Harrison's Hanging Map of Milwaukee. 1859. (2 copies.)

War Department Surveys of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers — a series of maps on tracing cloth; also, Charts and Maps of the United States Coast Survey, in sheet form; and Sheet Maps of the Dells of the Wisconsin river, n. d.; City of Chicago, 1853 (2 copies); City of Buffalo, N. Y., 1852; Fremont, Wright Co., Mo., n. d.; Columbus, Ohio, n. d.; Calhoun Co., Mich., n. d.; Jackson Co., Mich., n. d.; Washtenaw Co., Mich., n. d.; Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1836; State of Iowa, 1851; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, 1851; portion of Oregon Territory, 1852; North America, 1850; United States and Terri-

tories, 1868; Greece, 1828; Seat of War in the East (Turkey), 1854. A collection presented by Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Maps showing the diplomatic and consular offices of the United States. March 1, 1888. Presented by the department of state, U. S.

Map of the Environs of Chicago, 1888. (2 copies), sheet form. Presented by Rufus Blanchard. Chicago.

A rare old map of the King of Great Britain's dominions in Europe, Africa and America, showing boundaries of the treaty of Utrecht. Sheet form, n. d. Presented by Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D.

Chart showing fluctuations of the water surface, rain fall, areas, tides, &c., of the great lakes (1859-1868). Milwaukee, 1888, folio. Presented by the author, Charles Crossman, Milwaukee.

Sheet maps of Dakota, issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. (two copies), and a souvenir map and guide of and to Chicago (1887), pocket form. Presented by Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Chart of the world, showing distances saved by the inter-oceanic canal of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Sheet, n. d. Presented by L. S. Patrick, Marinette, Wis.

Statistical map of the United States. Prepared under direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, July, 1888; mounted. Presented by the Secretary of the Interior.

Rare wall map of New York and Pennsylvania, dated about 1790. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin, Green Bay.

Full set of route maps, issued by the U. S. Postoffice Department. Presented by Gen. Edwin E. Bryant, assistant attorney-general for the department.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

List of periodicals now regularly received at the library:

- African Repository. Washington. (q.)
- American Antiquarian. Chicago. (bi-m.)
- American Architect. Boston. (w.)
- American Catholic Historical Researches. Philadelphia. (q.)
- American Economic Association Publications. Baltimore. (bi-m.)
- American Historical Association Papers. New York.
- American Journal of Archaeology. Boston. (q.)
- American Journal of Philology. Baltimore. (q.)
- American Journal of Psychology. Baltimore. (q.)
- American Journal of Science. New Haven. (m.)
- American Naturalist. Philadelphia. (m.)
- Athenæum. London. (w.)
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston. (m.)
- Bibliographer and Reference List. Buffalo. (m.)
- Bibliotheca Sacra. Oberlin, O. (q.)

Blackwood's Magazine. Edinburgh. (m.)
 Book Buyer. New York. (m.)
 Book Lover. New York. (m.)
 Buchanan's Journal of Man. Boston. (m.)
 Canadian Patent Office Record. Toronto. (m.)
 Canadian Record of Science. Montreal. (q.)
 Catholic World. New York. (m.)
 Century. New York. (m.)
 Civil Service Record. Boston. (m.)
 Clinique. Chicago. (m.)
 Collector. New York. (m.)
 Contemporary Review. London. (m.)
 Critic. New York. (w.)
 Dial. Chicago. (m.)
 East Anglian: Notes and Queries. Ipswich, Eng. (m.)
 Eclectic Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. (q.)
 English Historical Review. London. (q.)
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem. (q.)
 Fortnightly Review. London. (m.)
 Forum. New York. (m.)
 Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H. (m.)
 Harper's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Intermédiaire. Paris. (semi-m.)
 Iowa Historical Record. Iowa City. (q.)
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. Boston. (q.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. Phila. (m.)
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy. New York. (q.)
 Library Journal. New York. (m.)
 Library Notes. Boston. (q.)
 Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Literary News. New York. (m.)
 Literary World. Boston. (bi-w.)
 Littell's Living Age. Boston. (w.)
 Macmillan's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Magazine of American History. New York. (m.)
 Magazine of Western History. Cleveland. (m.)
 Manifesto. Canterbury, N. H. (m.)
 Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. London. (m.)
 Missionary Herald. Boston. (m.)
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington, D. C.
 Nation. New York. (w.)
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. (q.)
 New Englander. New Haven. (m.)

New Princeton Review. New York. (bi-m.)
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York. (q.)
 Nineteenth Century. London. (m.)
 North American Review. New York. (m.)
 Northwest Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
 Notes and Queries. London. (w.)
 Open Court. Chicago. (w.)
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco. (m.)
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Phila. (q.)
 Political Science Quarterly. New York. (q.)
 Polyclinic. Phila. (m.)
 Popular Science Monthly. New York. (m.)
 Presbyterian Review. New York. (q.)
 Public Opinion. Washington. (w.)
 Publishers' Weekly. New York. (w.)
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston. (q.)
 Quarterly Review. London. (q.)
 Science. New York. (w.)
 Scribner's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Shakespeariana. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Unitarian Review. Boston. (m.)
 United States Catholic Historical Magazine. New York. (q.)
 United States Government Publications. Monthly catalogue. Washington.
 United States Patent Office Gazette. Washington. (w.)
 Westminster Review. London. (m.)
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. Madison. (m.)

NEWSPAPER FILES.

The library is particularly strong in bound newspaper files, having now 5,557 volumes, reaching back to 1750 in an almost unbroken succession of years, while scattering volumes cover the century previous. These newspaper files we regard as of the utmost value, increasing in interest and importance as the years pass by. In this important department, our collections are probably only surpassed in the United States by those in the Library of Congress, at Washington, while we have many treasures which are unique.

Following is a list of early files, nearly complete for each of the years mentioned, in possession of the Society, published previous to and during the American War of the Revolution:

	DATE.
Holland Mercury (Dutch), 112 vols.....	1650-1790
London Public Intelligencer.....	1656-1665
London Gazette.....	1680, 1694, 1712, 1767-80
London Loyal Protestant.....	1681-82
Miscellaneous English newspapers.....	1681-1799
Reim's Gazette (French).....	1691-92
London Mercury.....	1691-94, 1713-15
London Gazette (20 nos.).....	1695-1705
London Post Boy & Post Man (10 nos.).....	1696-1707
Paris Gazette (French).....	1696-97
London Rehearsal.....	1704-09
British Apollo, London.....	1709-10
London Examiner.....	1710-11
London Spectator.....	1711
Philadelphia Independent Whig.....	1720
London Journal.....	1721-27
British Journal, London.....	1722-24
N. E. Courant, Boston.....	1722, 1727-28, 1730, 1738
True Briton, London.....	1723-24
Boston Gazette.....	1724-36, 1741, 1747-49, 1753-60, 1764-90
Edinburgh Courant.....	1727
New England Journal, Boston.....	1727-28, 1730, 1738
Pennsylvania Gazette, Philadelphia.....	1728-29, 1739-40, 1742-47, 1750, 1753-64, 1770-76, 1789-91, 1793.
Pennsylvania Post. Philadelphia.....	1776-77
Pennsylvania Journal, Philadelphia.....	1773-74, 1777, 1785
Pennsylvania Packet, Philadelphia.....	1781-83, 1785-90
Northampton (Eng.) Mercury.....	1730-35
London Country Journal.....	1728-33
London Universal Spectator.....	1730-35
London Grubb Street Journal.....	1730-35
South Carolina Gazette.....	1735, 1753
Boston Evening Post.....	1741, 1750-75
Boston Journal & Advertiser.....	1739-49
Boston Independent Advertiser.....	1749
New York Gazette.....	1749-50
Boston News-Letter.....	1750-59
London Adventurer.....	1752-54
London World.....	1753-55
London Monitor.....	1755-57, 1759-62
London Evening Post.....	1758-59
London North Briton.....	1762-63, 1768-70
Maryland Gazette.....	1760, 1763-67
Edinburgh Advertiser.....	1765, 1772-73, 1779

	DATE.
Boston Post Boy & Advertiser.....	1766-67
Boston Chronicle	1768-69, 1776-77
Pennsylvania Chronicle, Philadelphia.....	1768-70
New York Chronicle.....	1769
Middlesex Journal, London.....	1770-72
London Chronicle	1768-73
London Whisperer.....	1770-72
Essex Gazette, Salem.....	1768-73
Pennsylvania Ledger.....	1775
London Crisis.....	1775-76
Gloucester (Eng.) Journal	1775-80
Boston Continental Journal.....	1778-80
Miscellaneous English newspapers.....	1681-1799
Massachusetts Spy, Worcester.....	1772-74

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

Our department of Wisconsin newspapers is of particular and immediate value, for there is no part of Wisconsin history, since the formation of the Territory, upon which they do not throw light; and the writing of the annals of the State or of any community is impossible without a continual reference to the pages of the public journals. They are often sought, as well, as evidence in cases before the supreme court; are frequently of value as reference, to state officials and members of the legislature; and, as our files are the only full ones in existence, of certain papers, editors themselves have not seldom had occasion to examine them in the library or write to the secretary for data contained in early issues. Thus it is important not only to the State administration, to historical students and to the general public, but to the publishers themselves, that there be thus preserved here in a place of comparative safety, full files of their journals. It is due to the enterprise and generosity of the editors and publishers of the commonwealth that we are enabled to make this splendid showing of Wisconsin papers, and to them we cordially tender a renewal of the Society's thanks.

Following is a list of Wisconsin journals now regularly received at the library, and bound, all of them being weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Adams Co.—Friendship, Adams Co. Press.
- Ashland Co.—Ashland Press; Glidden Pioneer; Hurley Iron Tribune; Hurley, Montreal River Miner.
- Barron Co.—Barron Co. Shield; Chetek Alert; Barron Co. Independent.
- Bayfield Co.—Bayfield Press.
- Brown Co.—Depere News; Fort Howard Review; Green Bay Advocate; Green Bay State Gazette.
- Buffalo Co.—Alma Journal; Fountain City Republikaner; Mondovi Herald.
- Burnett Co.—Grantsburg Sentinel.
- Calumet Co.—Chilton Times.
- Chippewa Co.—Chippewa Falls Herald; Chippewa Falls Times.
- Clark Co.—Colby Phonograph; Neillsville Republican and Press.
- Columbia Co.—Columbus Democrat; Kilbourn City, Mirror Gazette; Lodi Valley News; Portage Herald-Advertiser; Portage Democrat; Portage, State Register; Poynette Press; Rio Reporter.
- Crawford Co.—Prairie du Chien Courier; Prairie du Chien Union; Soldiers' Grove Journal.
- Dane Co.—Madison News-Advertiser; Madison Ægis; Madison Bot-schafter; Madison Democrat, d.; Madison Evening News, d.; Madison, Our Church Work, m.; Madison Prohibitionist; Madison Staats-Zeitung; Madison State Journal, d. and w.; Madison, Western Farmer; Madison, Midland School Journal, m.; Madison Vikingen; Oregon Observer; Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub; Sun Prairie Countryman.
- Dodge Co.—Beaver Dam Argus; Beaver Dam Citizen; Juneau Telephone; Waupun Times.
- Door Co.—Sturgeon Bay Advocate; Sturgeon Bay Independent.
- Douglas Co.—Superior Times; West Superior Wave; West Superior Sentinel.
- Dunn Co.—Menomonie News; Menomonie Times.
- Eau Claire Co.—Augusta Eagle; Eau Claire Free Press; Eau Claire News.
- Florence Co.—Florence Mining News.
- Fond du Lac Co.—Brandon Times; Fond du Lac Commonwealth; Fond du Lac Reporter; Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press; Waupun Leader.
- Forest Co.—Crandon Leaves; Crandon Republican.
- Grant Co.—Boscobel Dial; Lancaster Herald; Lancaster Teller; Montfort Monitor; Platteville Democrat; Platteville Witness; Cassville Index.
- Green Co.—Albany Journal; Albany Vindicator; Brodhead Independent; Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.
- Green Lake Co.—Berlin Journal; Berlin Courant; Princeton Republic.
- Iowa Co.—Dodgeville Rural Eye; Dodgeville Chronicle; Mineral Point Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.
- Jackson Co.—Black River Falls Banner; Merrillan Leader.

Jefferson Co.—Fort Atkinson Union and Hoard's Dairyman; Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin Chief, m.; Jefferson Banner; Lake Mills Leader; Palmyra Enterprise; Waterloo Journal; Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

Juneau Co.—Elroy Tribune; Mauston Star; Mauston Sun; Necedah Republican.

Kenosha Co.—Kenosha Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union.

Kewaunee Co.—Ahnapee Record; Kewaunee Enterprise.

La Crosse Co.—La Crosse Chronicle; La Crosse Nord-Stern; La Crosse News; La Crosse Republican and Leader.

La Fayette Co.—Darlington Democrat and Register; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican; Shullsburg Local; Shullsburg Pick and Gad.

Langlade Co.—Antigo News Item.

Lincoln Co.—Merrill Advocate; Merrill News; Merrill Anzeiger.

Manitowoc Co.—Manitowoc Nord-western; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Times; Manitowoc Tribune; Two Rivers Chronicle.

Marathon Co.—Wausau Central Wisconsin; Wausau Torch of Liberty.

Marinette Co.—Marinette Eagle.

Marquette Co.—Montello Express.

Milwaukee Co.—Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung; Banner und Volksfreund; Milwaukee Columbia; Milwaukee Fortschritt der Zeit; Milwaukee Germania; Milwaukee Herold; Milwaukee Journal, d.; Milwaukee Masonic Tidings, m.; Milwaukee Seebote; Milwaukee Sentinel, d.; Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph; Milwaukee U. S. Miller, m.; Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, d.; Milwaukee Yenowine's News; Western Good Templar.

Monroe Co.—Sparta Democrat; Sparta Herald; Tomah Journal.

Oconto Co.—Oconto Reporter.

Outagamie Co.—Appleton Crescent; Appleton Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Kaukauna Sun.

Ozaukee Co.—Cedarburg News; Port Washington Star.

Pepin Co.—Durand Courier.

Pierce Co.—Prescott Plaindealer; River Falls Journal.

Polk Co.—Osceola Press.

Portage Co.—Stevens Point Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

Price Co.—Phillips Times.

Racine Co.—Burlington Free Press; Racine Journal; Racine Slavie; Racine Times, d.; Union Grove Enterprise; Waterford Post.

Richland Co.—Richland Center Republican and Observer; Richland Center Rustic.

Rock Co.—Beloit Free Press, d. and w.; Clinton Herald; Edgerton Tobacco Reporter; Evansville Enterprise; Evansville Review; Evansville Tribune; Janesville Gazette, d.; Janesville Recorder; Janesville Sun; Milton Telephone.

St. Croix Co.—Baldwin Bulletin; Hudson Star and Times; Hudson True Republican; New Richmond Republican.

Sauk Co.—Baraboo Democrat; Baraboo Republic; Prairie du Sac News Reedsburg Free Press; Sauk City Pionier am Wisconsin.

Sawyer Co.—Hayward North Wisconsin News.

Shawano Co.—Shawano Advocate.

Sheboygan Co.—Plymouth Reporter; Sheboygan Times; Sheboygan Falls News.

Taylor Co.—Medford Star and News.

Trempealeau Co.—Arcadia Republican and Leader.

Vernon Co.—De Soto Chronicle; Viroqua Censor.

Walworth County.—Delavan, Wisconsin Times; Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Elkhorn Independent; Lake Geneva Herald; White-water Register.

Washington Co.—Hartford Press; West Bend Democrat.

Waukesha Co.—Oconomowoc Free Press; Waukesha Democrat; Waukesha Freeman.

Waupaca Co.—New London Times; Weyauwega Chronicle; Waupaca Post; Waupaca Republican.

Waushara Co.—Plainfield Sun; Wautoma Argus.

Winnebago Co.—Menasha Press; Omro Journal; Oshkosh Northwestern; Oshkosh Wisconsin Telegraph.

Wood Co.—Centralia Enterprise; Grand Rapids Reporter; Marshfield Times.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

Daily.—Chicago Times, Chicago Tribune, New York Times; New York Tribune; New York World; St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press.

Weekly.—Chicago Standard; Chicago Northwestern Lumberman; Chicago Skandinavien; New York, The Voice; New York; Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's; Washington, D. C., National Tribune; Winona, Minn., Westlicher Herald; Davenport, Iowa, Churchman; Washington, D. C., National Republican.

MANUSCRIPT ADDITIONS.

In June last, the corresponding secretary visited Green Bay, Fort Howard, Depere, Kaukauna, and Buttes des Morts, in continuance of his search of the year before for old letter-books, diaries, memoranda, fur-trade accounts and letters, illustrative of early Wisconsin history. The expedition was rich in results and it may now be safely stated that but little valuable material of this character now remains ungarnered in those communities. These manuscript collections of the past two years have, together with some

previous acquisitions, been carefully mended, mounted and chronologically arranged by the binding clerk and handsomely bound in about one hundred stout folio volumes: in which are gathered nearly 15,000 papers, mainly covering the last decade or two of the eighteenth and the first third of the nineteenth centuries. The history of Wisconsin for that half century is largely contained within these unique volumes, which will prove a mine of wealth to original explorers in this interesting field.

While at Depere, the secretary was so fortunate as to obtain a valuable narrative of early times from the lips of Alexis Clairemont, an old Fox River pilot and mail carrier, then in his 81st year. Clairemont arrived in Green Bay in 1820, when a boy of twelve; and accompanied Maj. Twiggs to the Fox-Wisconsin portage, when the latter established the first garrison at Fort Winnebago. He afterwards, for several years off and on, ran the Fox river from Portage to Green Bay as captain of a Durham boat. During the Black Hawk war he was in the militia enlisted to defend Fort Howard. He was a pedestrian mail carrier for many years, first between Green Bay and Chicago, making the round trip each month; then between Green Bay and Portage, a week being the time allowed for the round trip; and lastly between Green Bay and L'Anse, Mich. In 1840, he was a chainman, under Capt. Thomas J. Cram, on the government survey of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan; and later acted as pilot for a party of government engineers up the Menomonee and down the Ontonagon rivers, by the way of Lac Vieux Desert portage. Clairemont led a long and adventurous life in the early wilds of Wisconsin, and, having a fair memory, was enabled to give the secretary an interesting resumé of his career.

Information regarding the early movements of Wisconsin Indian tribes and the location and characteristics of a number of notable aborigines was obtained in several interviews with the late Andrew J. Vieau, of Fort Howard, who also gave valuable assistance in the secretary's search for early documents. Mr. Vieau died October 30 last, aged 70 years. He was a son of Jacques Vieau, who established

trading posts at Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Milwaukee in 1795 and was himself an early fur trader at and about Milwaukee. He was an earnest and useful friend of the Society, and his Narrative, obtained by the secretary in 1887 and published in Vol. XI. of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, is an interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the State.

The following is the list of the autograph and manuscript collections of the year, from the official record:

Old manuscript letters and documents illustrative of early Wisconsin and New York history, from Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin, Green Bay.

Also, from the same, an autograph copy of the original treaty on parchment, made at Green Bay, Territory of Michigan, August 18, 1821, between chiefs representing an association of the Six Nations or tribes of Indians of New York and the Regis, Stockbridge and Munsie nations on the one part and the Menomonies and Winnebago nations residing near Green Bay, on the other part, for the possession of certain lands running from near the rapids of the Fox river to the rapids of the Winnebago lake, etc., for the consideration of \$1,500 in goods. The treaty is signed by the chiefs and witnessed and approved by James Madison, president.

Manuscript letters of Louis Grignon to John Lawe, October, 1819; and family papers of the Louis Grignon family, including his fur trade account book, from Charles de Langlade Grignon, Fort Howard.

The manuscript assessment roll of Brown county, 1824; the tax roll for 1826, and the poll list for members of congress, in 1825; also, the commissions of Robert Irwin, Jr., as clerk of Brown county court, captain, coroner, major, colonel, sheriff and court commissioner, 1818-1847; and of John V. Suydam as judge of probate, July 4, 1845; also, autograph letters of Major General John Pope in 1864, Gen. J. B. McPherson in 1863, Rufus Choate, Charles Durkee, Ex-Governor Edward Salomon, Gen. Henry Dodge, William H. Seward, Cyrus W. Field, Hiram Barney, ex-Governor L. J. Farwell, William C. Bryant, Louis Agassiz, Millard Fillmore, and many others; and autograph signatures of Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson and sundry members of congress; and nine letters addressed to Col. David Jones, of Green Bay, from various parties, in 1843. All from Mrs. Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay.

A package of fur-trade accounts and miscellaneous papers of various dates, from Louis Grignon, Green Bay.

A package of documents, letters, accounts, Indian deed of 1794, bills of exchange and miscellaneous papers of Col. George Boyd, Indian agent at Green Bay,—1818 et seq.—from Col. James M. Boyd, Kaukauna.

A package of accounts, letters and miscellaneous papers (1813-1849) of Louis Grignon and family, and a fur-trade account book of 1823, from Mrs. Frank S. Brunette, Green Bay.

Valuable manuscripts; two letters of Col. R. McDougal, relating to war matters, 1814, and a memoranda of events at commencement of establishment of Green Bay, made by the late Peter B. Grignon, from David H. Grignon, Green Bay.

A manuscript biographical sketch of Alexander Grignon, from the late Andrew J. Vieau, Sr., Fort Howard.

A large and valuable collection of miscellaneous letters, bills, fur trade account books and documents (1800-1855), from Louis B. Porlier, Butte des Morts.

Private letters of Matt. H. Carpenter, from Washington, D. C., to his wife at Milwaukee, no date; and from Jeremiah S. Black to Matt. H. Carpenter, no date. Presented by Hon. Frank H. Flower, Madison.

An account-book kept in the general store of Joseph Kershaw at Camden, S. C., from November 22, 1774 to May 1, 1775. He was a grandfather of Maj.-Gen. Kershaw of the Confederate army. From Dr. J. A. Mack, Madison.

Manuscript interview with Michael Hearteau, Green Bay, from F. B. Phelps, Green Bay.

The commissions of Gen. John B. Terry, of Mineral Point, December 22, 1850, as colonel of Wisconsin militia, and as brigadier general of militia, March 1, 1858; and his appointment, July 29, 1863, as enrolling officer. Deposited by W. R. Spooner, New York city.

A copy of Father Bonnecamp's Journal, translated for the Society by Mrs. Marian Longfellow Morris, Boston, Mass., from Francis Parkman's papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society's rooms, by Mr. Parkman's especial permission.

WISCONSIN AUTHORS.

The alcove devoted to the literary productions of our own State is fast growing in interest, and attracts much attention from all visitors—being in a measure, a permanent exposition of the products of Wisconsin intellect. It is hoped that during the coming year, the few authors who are not yet represented may be induced to contribute toward the completeness of this unique and interesting display.

Following is a tabulated list of the year's receipts in this department:¹

	Books.	Pamphl's.
Anna C. Scanlan.....	1	
L. Kessinger.....	1	
Marian Manville.....	1	
Consul W. Butterfield.....	1	
S. S. Luce.....	3	
Reuben G. Thwaites.....	2	
C. R. Burdick.....	2	
Mary E. Warren.....	1	2
Mrs. F. C. Campbell.....	1	
A. O. Wright.....	4	
Mrs. M. A. Abbey.....	1	
Jane E. Beadle.....		1
Charles King, U. S. A.....	3	
J. H. Greene.....	1	
Thos. M. Nichol.....	1	
Total.....	23	3

LITERARY EXCHANGES.

The usual exchange of duplicate publications with other libraries has been carried on during the year with a reasonable degree of success. This feature of our work, however, is capable, we think, of much greater extension, and to this end we invite the co-operation of our friends. The following contributions for exchange purposes have been received since our last report:

Fifty copies of Vol. 2, Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, from Adj. General Chandler P. Chapman.

One hundred copies of annual report and transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for the years 1887 and 1888, from the State.

Fifty copies report of the Wisconsin State Board of Health, from the State.

Twenty-five copies of the Transactions of the State Horticultural Society of Wisconsin for 1887, from the State.

Fifty copies of Hon. M. M. Jackson's paper on Daniel Webster, read before the Madison Literary Club, 1885, from Judge Jackson.

Fifty copies of Thwaites's Historical Sketch of the Public Schools of Madison, from Prof. William H. Beach, superintendent.

¹ Also included in the list of donations hereafter given.

Ten copies report of **Madison City schools** for 1887, from **Prof. William H. Beach**, superintendent.

Ten copies annual report of **Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce**, 1887-88, from **William J. Langson**, secretary.

Twenty copies of catalogue of **Officers and Students of the University of Wisconsin**, 1887-88, from **Pres. T. C. Chamberlin**.

Forty copies of **Report of Agricultural Experimental Station of University of Wisconsin**, 1888, from **Prof. W. A. Henry**, director.

Fifteen copies of **Eden's The Sword and Gun: History of 37th Wisconsin Volunteers**, from **Gen. David Atwood**.

Four copies of **Volume 2, Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers**, from **Hon. James Conklin**.

Four **Directories of the University of Wisconsin**, 1888-89, from **Pres. T. C. Chamberlin**.

Twelve **Bulletins of Farmers' Institutes**, No. 2, 1888, from **Hon. W. H. Morrison**, superintendent.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.¹

Societies, Institutions and Officials.	Books.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. ....	.....	2
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston. ....	.....	11
American Colonization society, Washington, D. C. ....	.....	3
American Congregational association, Boston, Mass. ....	.....	1
American Geographical society, New York city. ....	.....	1
American Home Missionary society, New York city. ....	.....	8
American Museum of Natural History, New York city. ....	.....	1
American Philosophical society, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....	8
Amherst, Mass., college. ....	.....	3
Andover, Mass., Theological seminary. ....	.....	1
Archæological Institute of America, Boston, Mass. ....	.....	6
Astor library, New York city.	1	1
Birchard library, Fremont, O. ....	.....	1
Boston, Mass., Associated charities. ....	.....	1
Boston Athenæum.	5	.....
Boston city auditor.	1	.....
Boston city hospital.	1	.....
Boston city messenger.	2	.....
Boston public library. ....	.....	5
Bostonian society. ....	.....	1
Brooklyn, N. Y., library. ....	.....	2
Buffalo, N. Y., library.	2	1
California Bureau of Labor statistics.	2	.....
California Historical society, San Francisco.	1	.....
California, Historical Society of Southern, Los Angeles. ....	.....	1
California university, Berkeley. ....	.....	5
Canada Geological and Natural History survey.	2	.....
Canadian Institute, Toronto. ....	.....	1
Cayuga Co., N. Y., Historical society, Auburn.	1	.....
Charleston, S. C., Calhoun Monument association. ....	.....	1
Chicago board of education.	2	.....
Chicago board of trade.	1	.....
Chicago board of public works.	1	.....
Chicago Historical society.	3	.....
Chicago Orphan asylum. ....	.....	15
Chicago public library. ....	.....	8
Chicago United Hebrew Relief association. ....	.....	4
Colorado bureau of statistics.	1	.....
Colorado superintendent of insurance.	1	.....
Columbia college, New York city.	3	4
Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, New Haven. ....	.....	1
Connecticut bureau of statistics.	3	.....
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. ....	.....	3
Costa Rica Museo nacional, San Jose.	1	2
Dante society, Boston, Mass. ....	.....	6
Dauphin Co., Pa., Historical society, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	.....	1
Delaware Historical society, Wilmington, Del.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich., public library. ....	.....	1

¹ These acknowledgments include duplicates, which, however, are not counted in the statement of library increase.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Societies, Institutions and Officials.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. ....	.....	2
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....	26
Georgia Historical society, Savannah, Ga. ....	.....	1
Great Britain Patent office, London, Eng.	99	.....
Harvard Law School association, Cambridge, Mass. ....	.....	2
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	4	11
Illinois Bureau of labor statistics. ....	.....	1
Iowa State Historical society, Iowa City ....	.....	2
Janesville, Wis., city hospital. ....	.....	1
Kansas bureau of labor statistics	7	.....
Kansas Historical society, Topeka.	19	8
Lake Forest, Ill., university. ....	.....	2
Lamoni, Iowa, Herald & Hope Publishing company. ....	.....	9
Long Island Historical society, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	.....	1
Lowell, Mass., city library. ....	.....	1
Maine bureau of statistics.	2	.....
Manchester, Eng., central co-operative board.	2	86
Manchester, Eng., Literary and Philosophical society.	2	.....
Manitoba Historical and Scientific society, Winnipeg. ....	.....	1
Marblehead, Mass., public library. ....	.....	10
Marietta, Ohio, college. ....	.....	8
Marquette college, Milwaukee. ....	.....	7
Massachusetts Agricultural college, Amherst. ....	.....	2
Massachusetts bureau of statistics.	2	.....
Massachusetts Historical society, Boston.	3	.....
Massachusetts Horticultural society. ....	.....	2
Massachusetts escretary of commonwealth.	1	.....
Massachusetts state library, Boston.	5	.....
Massachusetts state Lunatic hospital, Northampton. ....	.....	1
Michigan Bureau of labor statistics.	2	.....
Michigan State library, Lansing.	12	6
Michigan university, Ann Arbor.	1	5
Milwaukee, Wis., chamber of commerce.	1	1
Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. ....	.....	158
Milwaukee Industrial Exposition association. ....	.....	6
Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western railroad. ....	.....	2
Milwaukee public museum. ....	.....	1
Milwaukee public library. ....	.....	4
Minnesota Historical society, St. Paul.	2	.....
Missouri bureau of labor statistics.	2	.....
Mitchell library, Glasgow, Scotland. ....	.....	1
New England Historical Genealogical society, Boston. ....	.....	3
New England Society of New York, New York city. ....	.....	1
New Hampshire State library, Concord.	5	.....
New Haven Colony Historical society, New Haven, Conn.	1	2
New York factory inspectors.	1	.....
New York Historical society, New York city.	1	2
New York state reformatory, Elmira. ....	.....	6
Newberry library, Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	1
Niagara, N. Y., commissioners of state reservation at. ....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Continued.

Societies, Institutions and Officials.	Books.	Pamphlets.
North Carolina Bureau of statistics	1	.....
Nova Scotia Historical society, Halifax .....	.....	1
Nuremberg Naturhistorischen Gesellschaft, Nuremberg, Germany	1	.....
Omaha, Neb., public library .....	.....	1
Ohio Archaeological and Historical society, Columbus	1	.....
Ohio State geologist	1	.....
Peabody Institute, Baltimore .....	.....	1
Pennsylvania bureau of statistics	1	.....
Pennsylvania Geological survey	2	.....
Pennsylvania Historical society, Philadelphia	2	.....
Pennsylvania university, Philadelphia	1	.....
Pennsylvania Women's Medical college, Philadelphia .....	.....	1
Philadelphia Library company, Philadelphia .....	.....	3
Providence, R. I., Athenæum .....	.....	51
Providence, R. I., public library .....	.....	1
Rhode Island Bureau of statistics	1	.....
Rhode Island Historical society, Providence .....	.....	1
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, National museum	1	.....
River Falls, Wis., State Normal school .....	.....	1
St. Louis, Mo., public library	47	41
San Francisco, Cal., public library	2	1
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.,	4	2
Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians	1	.....
Tennessee Historical society, Nashville .....	.....	1
Toronto, Canada, public library .....	.....	11
United States board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels	1	3
United States bureau of education	3	2
United States bureau of ethnology .....	.....	4
United States chief of engineers	7	.....
United States chief of ordnance	1	.....
United States coast survey	1	1
United States commissioner of agriculture	1	1
United States commissioner of indian affairs	2	.....
United States commissioner of labor	1	1
United States commissioner of navigation	1	.....
United States commissioner of pensions .....	.....	1
United States comptroller of the currency	2	.....
United States department of interior	100	2
United States department of state	1	16
United States department of treasury	1	2
United States director of the mint	10	.....
United States fish commission	1	.....
United States geological survey	2	.....
United States patent office	33	.....
United States secretary of state .....	.....	1
United States signal office	34	50
United States surgeon general	1	.....
Vermont, University of Burlington	2	41
Virginia Historical society, Richmond	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Continued.

Societies, Institutions and Officials.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Western Reserve Historical society, Cleveland, O.....	1	4
Wisconsin adjutant general.....	2	.....
Wisconsin Central railroad.....	.....	3
Wisconsin Natural History society.....	.....	4
Wisconsin, State of.....	10	.....
Wisconsin state board of charities.....	3	2
Wisconsin state library.....	65	112
Wisconsin state treasurer.....	2	.....
Wisconsin state university.....	1	1
Worcester, Mass.. Society of Antiquity.....	1	.....
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.....	1	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.¹

PERSONS.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Abbey, Mrs. M. A., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Abbott, Charles F., Madison.....	1	.....
Allen, Prof. Wm. F., Madison.....	24	67
Anderson, John, & Co., Chicago, Ill.....	5	.....
Anderson, Prof. R. B., Madison.....	1	.....
Andrews, Byron, New York.....	2	217
Andrews, F. D., Vineland, N. J.....	.....	4
Appleton, D., & Co., New York.....	1	.....
Atwood, Gen. David, Madison.....	1	69
Ayer, J. C., & Co., Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....
Baine, Jas., Toronto, Canada.....	.....	1
Baird, Mrs. E. T., Green Bay.....	1	.....
Barnes, Geo. W., San Diego, Cal.....	.....	1
Beach, Prof. Wm. H., Madison.....	.....	1
Bell, Hon. C. H., Exeter, N. H.....	2	3
Benedict, S. G., Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	.....
Berry, R. D., & Cory, C., Selma, Ala.....	2	10
Bland, T. A., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Bodenius, Dr. F. H., Madison.....	2	2
Bonney, C. C., Chicago, Ill.....	.....	20
Bouldin, Powhattan, Danville, Va.....	.....	1
Bourke, Capt. J. G., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Bradlee, Rev. C. D., Boston, Mass.....	1	5
Bradley, I. S., Madison.....	4	50
Brandenburg, O. D., Madison.....	.....	87
Brierly, John, Pawtucket, R. I.....	.....	1
Brown, Dr. John Crombie, Haddington, Scotland.....	1	2
Brunette, Mrs. F. S., Green Bay.....	1	1
Bryant, Gen. E. E., Washington, D. C.....	2	17
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Canada.....	1	.....
Buck, J. S., Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Burdick, Rev. C. R., Omro.....	2	.....
Butler, Prof. J. D., Madison.....	.....	40
Butterfield, C. W., Omaha, Neb.....	4	27
Cameron, Hon. Angus, La Crosse.....	3	.....
Campbell, Florence M., Door Creek.....	1	.....
Carpenter, A. V. H., Milwaukee.....	.....	5
Carpenter, S. D., Corinth, Mo.....	.....	1
Chamberlin, Pres. T. C., Madison.....	.....	2
Chaney, Henry A., Detroit, Mich.....	.....	1
Chapman, Gen. C. P., Madison.....	1	16
Cheever, Hon. D. G., Clinton.....	.....	2
Clarke, Robert, Cincinnati, O.....	2	.....
Coe, Hon. E. D., Whitewater.....	.....	63
Collan, D. N., Kansasville.....	.....	1
Collet, Oscar W., St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	2
Collie, Rev. J., Delavan.....	2	2
Comstock, Prof. Geo. C., Madison.....	.....	1
Conover, F. K., Madison.....	.....	7

¹ These acknowledgments include duplicates, which however, are not counted in the statement of library increase.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Persons.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Conover, Mrs. Sarah F., Madison.....	.....	1
Cowan, Dr. Frank, Greenesburg, Pa.....	.....	1
Crooker, Rev. J. H., Madison.....	4	60
Crunden, F. M., St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	1
Darling, Gen. C. W., Utica, N. Y.....	1	4
Davidson, Rev. J. N., Stoughton.....	.....	1
Davies, Mrs. J. E., Madison.....	.....	1
Davis, Frank M., Madison.....	.....	1
Dawes, Maj. E. C., Cincinnati, O.....	.....	4
Dawes, Hon. R. R., Marietta, O.....	.....	1
Dawson Bros., Montreal, Canada.....	1	.....
Dean, John Ward, Boston, Mass.....	1	7
Deane, L., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
De Peyster, Gen. J. W., New York city.....	.....	3
Dodd, Dr. B. L., Orange, N. J.....	1	.....
Dodson, Dr. J. M., Chicago.....	.....	1
Dow, Chas. C., Portage.....	.....	1
Draper, Dr. L. C., Madison.....	2	19
Driscoll, C. J., Denver, Colo.....	1	.....
Dunning, Philo, Madison.....	2	40
Durrett, Col. R. T., Louisville, Ky.....	2	.....
Durrie, D. S., Madison.....	.....	13
Earle, Pliny, Northampton, Mass.....	1	.....
Eldridge, Edwin C., Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Eliot, Pres. C. W., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Ellsworth, C. S., Sparta.....	.....	5
Estabrook, Hon. C. E., Manitowoc.....	.....	5
Flower, Hon. F. A., Madison.....	19	10
Foster, Hon. Geo. E., Ottawa, Canada.....	1	.....
Foster, Joseph, London, Eng.....	1	.....
Frame, Rev. W. R., Stevens Point.....	.....	1
Giles, Hon. H. H., Madison.....	.....	5
Gompers, Sam'l, New York city.....	.....	1
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.....	.....	2
Green, Dr. S. A., Boston.....	5	48
Green, Sam'l S., Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
Green, Capt. J. H., Medina, O.....	.....	1
Gregory, Hon. J. C., Madison.....	.....	7
Grignon, Chas. DeL., Fort Howard.....	2	.....
Griswold, W. M., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Hackett, Frank W., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Hart, W. Fairburn, Leeds, Eng.....	.....	1
Hayes, Rev. Dr. Chas. W., Westfield, N. Y.....	.....	1
Heim, J. B., Madison.....	.....	1
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville.....	6	.....
Henry, Prof. W. A., Madison.....	.....	11
Henshaw, Harriet E., Leicester, Mass.....	4	.....
Hewson, T. M., St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	1
Hinsdale, Prof. B. A., Cleveland, O.....	.....	2

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Persons.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Hinton, J. W. Milwaukee		8
Hoar, Hon. Geo. F., Boston		1
Hoe, Richard, Oshkosh	1	
Hornbeck, E. A., National City, Cal.		4
Hubbell, J. B. Washington, D. C.		2
Hudson, Prof. H. P., Minneapolis, Minn.	1	
Hunt, S. H., Newton, New Jersey	3	1
Hunt, Samuel S., Brooklyn, N. Y.	20	
Hutchins, Hon. E. R., Des Moines, Iowa		1
Huxley, H. E., Neenah		1
Jackson, Hon. H. R., Atlanta, Ga.		1
Johnson, Hon. John, Milwaukee		1
Jones, Rev. A. E., Montreal, Canada		5
Jones, Col. C. C., Augusta, Ga.		2
Kean, R. G. H., Lynchburg, Va.		2
Kelton, Capt. D. H., Quincy, Mich.	2	1
Kennan, K. K., Milwaukee		5
Kessinger, L., Alma	1	
Kimball, John, Concord, N. H.	1	
King, Col. Charles, Milwaukee	2	6
Kingston, Hon. John T., Necedah		1
La Follette, Hon. R. M., Madison		24
Lapham, Julia A., Oconomowoc	8	2
Lapham, William B., Augusta, Maine		1
Leavitt, G. A., & Co., New York city	2	
Lewis, T. H., St. Paul, Minn.		7
Libbie, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.	1	
Long, S. M., Madison		1
Luce, S. S., Galesville	3	
Lynde, Mrs. Wm. P., Milwaukee	3	11
McCord, David R., Montreal, Canada		1
Macfie, R. A., Dreghorn, Scotland	3	
Mack, Dr. J. A., Madison	1	
Mackenzie, Capt. A., Washington, D. C.		1
Magdeburg, Capt. F. H., Milwaukee		1
Mallet, Edmund, Washington, D. C.		15
Manchester, Rev. A., Providence, R. I.		1
Manville, Marion, La Crosse	1	
Marsh, Col. L. B., Boston, Mass.	1	
Martin, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.		1
Mather, Edmund, Harrisburg, Penn.		1
Mather, Fred, New York		1
Mead, E. D., Boston, Mass.		7
Miller, Dr. L. D. W., Newton, N. J.		20
Mills, Gen. Simeon, Madison		10
Morehead, Mrs. L. M., Columbus, Ohio	1	
Morrison, Prof. W. H., Madison	1	
Mott, Henry, Montreal, Canada		1
Muhl, Wm., New Orleans, La.		1
Neill, Rev. Dr. E. D., St. Paul, Minn.		1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Persons.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Newson, T. M., St. Paul, Minn .....	.....	1
Nowell, Hon. W. A., Milwaukee .....	.....	23
Osborn, Hon. Jos. H., Oshkosh	1	150
Osborne, C. A., and Blaisdell, J. A., Beloit	1	.....
Otis, E. R., & Co., Superior .....	.....	1
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass. ....	.....	8
Parkhurst, S. G., Madison .....	.....	1
Parkman, Francis, Boston	2	.....
Patrick, Lewis S., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	116
Paul, E. J., Milwaukee	5	.....
Perry, Rt. Rev. W. S., Davenport, Iowa .....	.....	1
Peyton, J. L., Staunton, Va.	1	.....
Phillips, Col. T. L., Madison .....	.....	1
Powderly, Hon. T. V., Scranton, Pa.	4	8
Prime, Rev. Dr. E. D. G., New York	1	.....
Putney, Hon. F. H., Waukesha .....	.....	4
Rand, H. H., Washington, D. C.	20	52
Raymer, Hon. Geo., Madison	1	.....
Reed, E. R., Madison .....	.....	14
Reid, Dr. G. P. L., Marion, Ala. ....	.....	4
Richmond, T. C., Madison .....	.....	84
Rider, Sidney S., Providence, R. I. ....	.....	1
Roberts, Rev. Dr. Wm. H., Cincinnati	1	.....
Robinson, Mrs. C. D., Green Bay	1	.....
Roe, Franklin P., Worcester, Mass. ....	.....	1
Roeseler, J. S., Madison .....	.....	2
Rollins, John R., Lawrence, Mass. ....	.....	2
Rosenstengel, Prof. W. H., Madison	1	1
Rublee, Hon. Horace, Milwaukee	29	316
Salisbury, Prof. Albert, Whitewater .....	.....	2
Salter, Rev. Dr. Wm., Burlington, Iowa .....	.....	1
Scanlan, Anna C., Mount Ida	1	.....
Shaw, Henry, St. Louis, Mo.	1	.....
Sheldon, Hon. Geo., Deerfield, Mass. ....	.....	2
Shiels, Hon. Robert, Neenah	2	2
Shipman, Col. S. V., Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	1
Skinner, E. W., Sioux City, Iowa .....	.....	1
Slaughter, Rev. Dr. Philip, Mitchell's Station, Va. ....	.....	2
Smith, Geo. Plumer, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....	2
Speed, Walter, Chetek	1	.....
Spencer, Prof. R. C., Milwaukee .....	.....	5
Spooner, Roger C., Madison .....	.....	19
Stebbins, G. B., Detroit, Mich.	3	.....
Stephenson, Hon. Isaac, Marinette	2	7
Stirling, Wm. T., Mt. Stirling	1	.....
Stoll, Anton, St. Nazianz P. O. ....	.....	1
Stone, Mina, Madison .....	.....	8
Stone, W. L., Jersey City, N. J. ....	.....	2
Sulte, Benj., Ottawa, Canada	1	1
Sutherland, Hon. James, Janesville	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

PERSONS.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Thayer, Hon. J. B., Madison		1
Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth, Stamford, Conn	1	.....
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison	3	57
Tichenor, Hon. Vernon, Waukesha		2
Trelease, Prof Wm., St. Louis, Mo		1
Turner, Frederick J., Portage		6
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F., Crawfordsville, Ind.		8
Van Slyke, Rev. D. O., Trempealeau		1
Vieau, A. J., Fort Howard		1
Vilas, Dr. Chas. H., Chicago, Ill	26	9
Warner, Thos., Cohocton, N. Y	1	1
Warren, Mrs. Mary E., Fox Lake	1	2
Weeks, Prof. Stephen B., Chapel Hill, N. C.		22
Whitford, Hon. W. C., Milton		5
Williams, Hon. J. Fletcher, St. Paul, Minn.		1
Winchell, Prof. N. H., Minneapolis, Minn	1	3
Wines, Rev. Fred H., Springfield, Ill		1
Winslow, Rev. Dr. W. C., Boston Mass.		1
Woodman, Cyrus, Cambridge, Mass	1	8
Wright, Hon. A. O., Madison	4	4
Wyman, Wm. H., Cincinnati, O.	9	45
Newspaper publishers, their files	315	.....
Unknown	1	9

GIVERS OF UNBOUND SERIALS AND NEWSPAPERS.

	Complete vols.	Numbers.
C. W. Butterfield		6
George G. Matthews	15	.....
Dr. L. D. W. Miller	13	.....
Hon. J. C. Gregory		96
Hon. John A. Rice		39
Prof. S. B. Weeks	1	.....
Rev. J. H. Crooker	15	106
Miss Julia A. Lapham	3	.....
Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin		45
Byron Andrews	4	.....
Rev. O. P. Bestor	1	.....
Prof. J. D. Butler		16

THE USE OF THE LIBRARY.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the number of persons who use the library intelligently, is steadily growing. Aside from specialists representing various sections of this and neighboring states, who come to freely draw from our stores—and of these there have been a goodly number during the past year—the students of the State University find the library of increasing practical importance in their work, furnishing a means for mental equipment quite unequalled elsewhere in the west. A year ago we announced that an arrangement had been made by which university students engaged in the study of American history, were to have especial facilities for the consultation of our newspaper and map files, in the line of certain branches of original work contemplated by the professor of history. This privilege was taken advantage of by many during the year, and an advanced class engaged in the topical study of the War of Secession, was given a room convenient to these files, in which to hold its semi-weekly sessions. Thus is the library widening its field of usefulness, and becoming more and more identified with the higher educational interests of the commonwealth.

THE ART GALLERY.

It is estimated that between 35,000 and 40,000 different persons were in the Society's art gallery and museum during 1888. There is probably no free public exhibition hall in Wisconsin annually inspected by so many persons,—certainly none whose visitors came from such widely scattered communities. Not only was nearly, if not quite, every county in this state represented, but there were thousands from neighboring states, as well as many hundreds of general tourists. With 158 oil and crayon portraits upon the walls, many of them of rare excellence; with a world-famous collection of pre-historic copper implements; a fine showing of stone tools and utensils; an exhibit of Indian dress and weapons that is worthy of especial notice; a large and growing collection of instructive and suggestive

relics of the War of Secession, and a miscellaneous historical museum which would be creditable anywhere, it is unfortunate that the quarters assigned to this attractive display are so illy furnished, so lacking in ventilation and so inadequately warmed in the winter season. The most popular show place in Wisconsin is little better than a barn, being still in the crude, unfinished state in which it unfortunately came from the contractors, with inadequate makeshift accommodations for both visitors and exhibits. The hope is strong, however, that a separate building may yet be erected for the proper and permanent housing of the State's treasures committed to our charge, and the present unfortunate condition of affairs become but a memory.

Within the past month, the art gallery has been temporarily enriched by the loan of two valuable paintings. The first, is "The Sleeping Ariadne," by the late John Vanderlyn, one of the most eminent of the early artists of America. This original work has been for more than a half century past the property of Mrs. Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, who has kindly consented to place it upon exhibition for a few months in our gallery, where it may be seen and admired by thousands of Wisconsin's citizens. The second, is a superb copy by Pinto, a celebrated Mexican artist, of Murillo's "St. John the Baptist", the original of which hangs in the National Gallery, in the City of Mexico. Pinto's copy is owned by Hon. John A. Rice, of Hartland, the president of this Society, who purchased it in Mexico a few years ago. It is to be sincerely hoped that these loans may prove but a forerunner of others, and that many of the beautiful and costly works of art which have of late years drifted into our State, may find their way into our gallery, from time to time, on similar terms. Such loans would do much to educate popular taste in the fine arts, and would be evidence of a generous public spirit on the part of the owners.

Our collection of oil and crayon portraits now numbers 157. Of the ten received during 1888, two were to replace less meritorious works which had long been upon the walls,

leaving seven as the net increase. Others have been promised in the near future.

Following is a detailed record of the year's acquisitions to the art gallery:

Oil portrait of the late Gen. John B. Terry of Mineral Point, painted by Brooks and Stephenson in 1856. Gilt frame. Left in the gallery until the residuary legatees direct otherwise, through W. R. Spooner, New York. Gen. Terry was a captain in the Black Hawk war, and a member of the territorial council of Wisconsin in 1839. He was born in Cocksackie, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1796, and died at Mineral Point, January 11, 1874.

Oil portrait of Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D. Prof. James R. Stuart, artist. Heavy gilt frame. Presented by Dr. Butler.

Oil portrait of the late Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., pioneer P. E. bishop of the Northwest. Painted by Prof. James R. Stuart. Heavy gilt frame. Presented by the clergy and laity of the P. E. Diocese of Wisconsin.

Oil portrait of the late Hon. Richard Henry Magoon, by William Ver Bryck, artist. Gilt frame. Presented by his son, Hon. Henry S. Magoon, to replace a portrait by Laussier, 1874. Mr. Magoon was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1808; removed in 1827 to La Fayette county, Wisconsin, and engaged in lead smelting. He was a lieutenant in the Black Hawk War, 1832, and died at Darlington, July 28, 1875, aged 77 years.

Oil portrait of the late Hon. S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Painted at Rome by Antonio Mancini, Gilt frame. Presented by Mrs. Merrill.

Oil portrait of Hon. Jonathan Bowman, of Kilbourn City. Painted by Conrad Heyd. Gilt frame. Presented by Mr. Bowman's family.

Oil portrait of Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk. Painted by Prof. James R. Stuart. Gilt frame. Presented by the governor.

Oil portrait of the Hon. William Pitt Lynde of Milwaukee. William Ver Bryck, artist. Gilt frame. Presented by Mrs. Lynde.

Oil portrait of Hon. Daniel Wells, jr., of Milwaukee. Conrad Heid, artist. Gilt frame. Presented by Mr. Wells, to replace a former portrait by the same artist.

Fine crayon portrait of Hon. Edward D. Holton of Milwaukee. H. Broich, artist. Carved frame. Presented by Mr. Holton.

Life size plaster bust of Hon. Rasmus B. Anderson, United States minister resident at Copenhagen, Denmark. Carl Smidt, of Copenhagen, artist.

Life-size plaster bust of Gen. John A. Logan. Presented by General Lucius Fairchild.

Three large photographic views of the supposed ruins of Perrot's wintering post, near Trempealeau, from Hon. B. F. Heuston, Winona, Minn., also, from the same, two fine cabinet photographs of prehistoric rock carvings near Mount Trempealeau.

Photograph of Rev. T. J. Lewis of Paoli, Dane county, Wis. Presented by himself.

Proof engraving of the Princess Pocahontas, wife of John Rolfe of Virginia, 1618. Purchased.

Photographic map of the seat of war (Confederate), Augusta, Ga., 1861; pocket form. Presented by Dr. J. A. Mack.

Photograph of Cornelius O'Leary, who died near Elkton, Dak., Oct. 11, 1888, aged 114 years; taken in 1887. He was born in County Kerry, April 22, 1774. Presented by P. H. Maloney, Elkton, Dakota.

Small photograph of Queenstown Heights, Canada (war of 1812). From Hon. J. P. Merritt, St. Catherines, Ont.

Photograph of a monster yucca plant, as growing near Pomona, Cal. From O. Wilcox, Pomona, Cal.

Two stereoscopic pictures of excavations made one mile above Trempealeau village, the supposed site of Perrot's fort, 1685-86. Purchased.

Photograph of Gen. U. S. Grant and Li Hung Chang, taken at Tientsin, China, during the visit of General Grant at the Yamen of the distinguished and progressive Chinese statesman. Gilt frame. Presented by Hon. Charles Seymour, U. S. consul, Canton.

Photograph, 11 by 14 inches, of the monument of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, at Gettysburg. Presented by Hon. Henry B. Harshaw.

Photographs of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th ward school-houses and high school, of Neenah, Wis. From Hon. Robert Shiells, Neenah.

Photograph (7 by 8 inches) of National Exchange Bank and Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance building, Milwaukee. W. A. Armstrong, artist. From Reuben G. Thwaites.

Lithograph of Gen. John A. Logan, and steel medallion portraits of officers in War of Secession. Sheet form. From Byron Andrews, New York.

A large engraving of group of army and naval officers,--large sheet, 1884; also, an engraved group of portraits of commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; also, a photo-etching of Munkacsy's painting of "Christ before Pilate," and of "Christ's entering Jerusalem." Presented by Byron Andrews, New York.

Artist-proof copy of portrait of Hon. John C. Black. From Isaac Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.

Photograph of Augustin Grignon's trading-post at Kaukauna, Wis., taken in 1883. This post was erected about 1820, and is one of the oldest buildings in the state. Presented by Mrs. Mary E. Grignon, Kaukauna.

Cabinet photograph of Rev. S. F. Smith, of Newton, Mass., author of the celebrated hymn, "America," now in his 79th year; also, a copy of the poem in the author's hand-writing, with the affidavit of Mr. Smith, made at Newton, Mass., July 19, 1888. Presented by Rev. S. S. Burlison, of Sussex, Wis.

THE MUSEUM.

Antiquities, Natural History and Curios.

A collection of articles found in the ruins—supposed to be those of Nicholas Perrot's wintering post, in 1685-1686—unearthed in 1893 near the village of Trempealeau on the upper Mississippi river, consisting of a pike, made from a gun barrel; miscellaneous pieces of wrought iron; blacksmith's slag; Indian pottery; buffalo horns, and other relics. The slag appears to be the result of crude reductions of the floating iron ore found in the neighboring bluffs. Presented by G. H. Squier and Antoine Grignon, of Trempealeau, Wis., and B. F. Hueston, of Winona, Minn.

Iron wedge, three and a half inches long, found in the same place by C. R. McGilvray, of Trempealeau, and presented by him to G. S. Luce, of La Crosse, and by him to Marshall Conant, of that place, who presents it to the Society.

Buckskin pouch, embroidered with porcupine quills, used by the elder De Langlade for carrying his fur-trade papers, and said to have been made by one of his Pawnee slaves. Presented by Charles de Langlade Grignon, Ft. Howard.

A Menomonee Indian cradle, from Mrs. Frank S. Brunette, Green Bay.

A small wooden cross, made and used by Jean l'Ecuyer, an old-time trader at Portage, from Louis Grignon, Green Bay.

Iron ladle for smelting lead, used in Jacob Frank's fur-trade warehouse, and supposed to date from the time of De Langlade. Presented by the late Andrew J. Vieau, Sr., Fort Howard.

Skull found in a mound near De Soto, from Wm. T. McConnell, Viroqua.

A small cabinet of the minerals and ores of Colorado, from Dr. Charles H. Vilas, Chicago.

A collection of fulgurites—fused or vitrified tubes formed by the passage of lightning through sand,—from Walter Tillman, La Crosse.

Lime stone fossil from the tunnel on the Chicago, Madison & Northern railroad, near Belleville, from William Morehead, Belleville.

Specimens of iron, graphite, kolin, manganese, silver, gold, baryta and ochre, from mines at Emerson, Bartow, Ga., from S. G. Parkhurst, Madison.

A horse shoe from Antwerp, Belgium, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches, and a burro shoe $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches, from the Rocky Mountains, from Geo. W. Stoner, Fresno City, California.

A large specimen of iron found in the town of Highland, Iowa county, from Jacob Bremer, Muscoda.

A section of yucca plant, from near Pomona, Cal., from O. Wilcox, Pomona.

Coins, Currency and Medals.

Two Confederate States bills, \$20 each, dated February 17, 1864, from T. B. Wilkinson, Montgomery, Ala.

A \$100 Confederate bill, dated October 18, 1862 (interest two cents per day), also a Confederate \$50 note, dated Feb. 17, 1864, from J. L. Nickey, Spring Green.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., \$1 certificate, dated Town Creek, Md., May 25, 1838, from A. Coolidge, Windsor, Wis.

Iron Brigade badge, re-union of 1882 at Milwaukee, from S. M. Long.

Silver medal of Lieut. General T. J. Jackson, framed in tin, taken from the house of Col. Morris of the Confederate army, four miles from Richmond, Va., by H. C. Gosling, Co. C., 19th Wis. vols. Presented by Col. J. W. Hinkley, Sparta.

A collection of 273 American and foreign copper coins, and 30 silver coins, received by exchange.

Bills of the German bank ("wild cat") of Wooster, Ohio, nominal value, \$62; also a \$3 bill of the Erie & Kalamazoo Rail Road bank, Adrian, Mich. also six \$100 bills of the La Fayette bank, Cincinnati (counterfeit), from A. A. Pardee, Madison.

Silver medal commemorating the 22d annual encampment of the G. A. R., at Columbus, Ohio, September, 1888; a similar memento of the Marietta, Ohio, centennial (1788-1888); a bronze medal commemorating the 22d annual encampment of the G. A. R., department of Ohio, at Toledo, 1888; copper medal or token inscribed "Napoleon iii Empereur, Eugenie, Imperatrice Mariés le 30th Janvier, 1855 à Notre Dame;" a similar memento of William IV., crowned September 8, 1831, with this motto: "By trampling on liberty, I lost the reins;" a similar token inscribed "The Princess Charlotte" with this motto: "Brittania mourns her princess dear, died Nov. 8, 1811, aged 21,"—all of them presented by Byron Andrews, New York.

Miscellaneous silver and copper coins, American and foreign, from David Vaughn, La Crosse; John Hoffman, Madison; John Buckley, Milwaukee; P. Boyd, Madison; J. W. Doherty, Kaunauna; P. A. Locke, Belleville; L. Kleeber, Reedsburg; Miss M. Fenton, Utica, N. Y.; C. C. Wason, Black River Falls; Charles de Langlade Grignon, Green Bay; F. Anchter, Lancaster; G. J. Johnson, Deerfield; F. H. Turner, Galena, Ill.; W. S. Hansing, Galena, Ill.; Albert Otto, Lake, Ill., and James M. Hutchinson, St. Paul, Minn.

Unsigned bills of the Bank of Green Bay, denominations \$1, \$2 and \$3, no date, from D. H. Grignon, Green Bay.

A bill for nine pence, issued by authority of general assembly of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777, from Rev. S. S. Burleson, Sussex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A copy of the "Weekly Junior Gazette," published at Franklin, parish of St. Mary, La., dated Feb. 26, 1863. Printed on wall paper. From Wm. Muhl, New Orleans.

A copy of "The Oriental Newspaper," published at San Francisco, dated Feb. 18, 1887. From Dr. Charles H. Vilas, Chicago.

Boycott notices against the Milwaukee brewers. Two broadsides. From James C. Moore, Janesville.

Wood carving: knife with finely engraved handle. From John O. Ruston, Stoughton.

The ten-pound cannon ball which killed Myron H. Gardiner, Co. B, 2d Wisconsin infantry, July 18, 1861, at Blackburn's Ford, Va. He was the first Wisconsin soldier killed in the late rebellion, who had enlisted for three years. Presented by his sister, Mrs. Thomas Simpson, Arcadia.

A copy of the "Vera Cruz American Eagle," small newspaper, dated June 7, 1847 (Mexican War). From Mrs. Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay.

Two Central Railroad car tickets, taken from the body of a rebel soldier killed at Holling Springs by Capt. W. H. Bolton, 1862, and a Jenny Lind concert ticket, Rochester, N. Y., 1851. All from Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Copies of the "Dell Rapids Exponent, Dakota," April 2d and 3d, 1881, printed on wall paper, during the blizzard at that time. From Mrs. Emma Knight, Monticello, Wis.

Early plats of the towns of Winnebago Rapids, Two Rivers and a part of Wisconsin, no dates; of town 18, range 23, pen drawing; copies of the "Tapasaye," published by Dakota Mission, Santee Agency, Nebraska, and a Russian newspaper. All from Mrs. E. T. Baird, Green Bay.

One of the original lottery tickets issued under authority of act of Indiana territorial legislature, September 17, 1807, for the benefit of Vincennes University and for procuring a library, bearing the signatures of William Henry Harrison, territorial governor and four others. Presented by Tennessee Historical society, July, 1880.

Miss Eliza Dibble's teacher's certificate, dated Chili, Monroe county, Wis., April 10, 1841, from Charles I. King, Madison.

An envelope, stamped "Henry Clay for 1849," issued by the Henry Clay club in New York city, in the presidential campaign of 1849, and used by disaffected Whigs who were opposed to the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor. Presented by Hon. Levi Alden, of Madison.

Indictment by grand jury of Wayne county, Ohio, against R. Bentley for concealing the assets of the German bank, dated Wooster, Ohio, 1843; also, tax-sale receipts of lands in Wooster, Ohio, to Eugene Pardee, 1837; and a certificate of membership of E. Pardee in the Wooster Co. Library association, 1858; all from A. A. Pardee, Madison.

A Winnebago Indian's begging letter,—printed,—from Reuben G. Thwaites.

Pen and ink map of Camp Curtis, Sulphur Springs, Mo., prepared for Col. R. C. Murphy by Otis Renick in 1862, and picked up by Col. Sam. Ryan, of Appleton, Wis., that year, and now presented to the Society by him.

Scarabeus found near the great pyramid, Egypt, from James M. Hutchinson, St. Paul, Minn.

FOREIGN GROUPS, IN WISCONSIN.

In co-operation with the Historical Department of the State University, the corresponding secretary has been endeavoring to obtain statistics and other facts in relation to foreign groups in the State of Wisconsin. The subject of investigation is, primarily, organized immigration—whether under the authority of the native government, or by private enterprise, or at the suggestion of the agents of railway companies, or of the State commissioners. Considerable groups of foreign nationality, even if not strictly organized, are also subjects of study.

Circulars have been freely sent out, and while the number of replies is as yet not large, enough information has been elicited to satisfy us that an exceedingly interesting and fruitful field has been entered upon. There are peculiar obstacles to overcome in an investigation of this character, especially when it is attempted to conduct it by correspondence alone. Many of those who are the best able to give information exhibit a singular suspicion of our motives in questioning them, and can only be successfully approached through third parties; and in some of the most interesting groups, the knowledge of English is confined to comparatively few members. While it is expected that the winter's work in this direction will reveal many significant facts, yet only a preliminary report can be made as the result of the present method. Personal visitation and the gathering of information upon the spot, with the intelligent aid of the leaders of the several communities, will be necessary before the completion of an economic study which is unique in character and, we trust, of value and interest to the general public not only in Wisconsin but elsewhere.

NEW LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN.

The organization of new public libraries within the State is always a source of great satisfaction as marking the intellectual advancement of our people. Such literary store-houses have recently been opened, with great success, at La Crosse and Asbland. They commence life in commodious and well-fitted quarters, the result of liberal bequests, and have a promising future before them. At Tomahawk, the citizens have subscribed to a library fund, which is yielding good results. The Society has done what it could towards encouraging these ventures by the proffer of such of its publications as are still in print, together with some sets of public documents which it has in stock.

From the state superintendent of public instruction, it is learned that the new law for the establishment of district school libraries is working as well as could be expected. Of the 1,000, more or less, districts in the state, about 300 have thus far purchased books under authority of the statute, and the number is gradually on the increase. While the district libraries can seldom, in the nature of things, attain any considerable size, they are nevertheless helpful factors in awakening public interest in books and reading in rural communities. It is unfortunate that the editions of the Wisconsin Historical Collections are so small as to make it impossible for us to supply these neighborhood libraries with a class of books which would be heartily appreciated by parents, teachers and pupils alike, and greatly enlarge the Society's capacity for helpfulness in the cause of popular education.

A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE SOCIETY.

In its issue for Friday, Dec. 7, 1888, The Milwaukee Sentinel contained the following editorial article:

PROPOSED STATE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

In the last legislature, Senator Pond, of Marquette county, introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for erecting suitable monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg, to commemorate the courage and sacrifices of the Wisconsin soldiers who participated in gaining the great

and fruitful victory achieved there a quarter of a century ago. The requirements of that law have since been carried into execution, as those report who have since visited Gettysburg, in a manner entirely satisfactory and creditable to the state.

At the coming session of the legislature it is understood that Senator Pond proposes to attempt passing a bill providing for the erection of a suitable monument, within the State, to commemorate the services of Wisconsin soldiers in the war for the defense of the union. Some of the other States have already begun or completed such work, and it is eminently fitting that an enduring memorial should be raised, testifying to the estimation and the honor in which the services and the patriotism of the men who gave or risked their lives for the maintenance of free government, are held by the State. No braver or more patriotic men fought in the armies of the republic than the soldiers who went from Wisconsin.

The Sentinel fully approves of the idea of erecting such a memorial. It would suggest, however, whether it would not be well to consider the propriety of giving it some other form than that of a mere monument. Pyramids and obelisks and monumental shafts were first devised in the ages when historic records were unknown. They were designed to commemorate men or events that without them were likely to be forgotten. They have been continued by the force of custom. But in building to commemorate and honor our soldiers, can we not contrive to give the memorial some form which will be equally or more efficacious to that end, and at the same time serve useful and noble purposes, making it thus doubly worthy?

Why not for example, instead of rearing a towering shaft of granite, construct a memorial building dedicated to the heroes of the war, and make it the home of the State Historical Society? That Society has now the largest and most valuable collection of books and manuscripts west of the Alleghanies. Its collections are in the State capitol, a building not as secure against fire as it should be, and where its quarters are already too narrow. Suppose it were decided to adopt this suggestion. The building erected should be fire-proof, of honest, solid workmanship throughout. It should be of a simple and noble style of architecture. Its façade should bear a proper inscription significant of its origin. The first floor might be devoted to a hall with walls decorated, like the entrance hall of the memorial building at Harvard, with inscriptions in memory of the gallant men who died under the flag of their country in its defense. Here, too, portraits of men like Washburn, Heg, Paine, Haskell, Fairchild, Rusk, Allen, Cobb, Bragg, Hobart and other distinguished soldiers might be placed. These doubtless would, for the most part, be contributed by friends. In this building would be deposited and conserved the old battle flags, the official records of the war, and all the souvenirs available associated with Wisconsin's part in it, while the upper floors would be occupied with the collections of the State Historical Society. What more appropriate monument could be erected than such a one?

Doubtless a building of this kind would cost more than the conventional monument. But what of that? Would it not be a more worthy memorial? Is not the State amply able to build it? In all probability the war tax paid to the general government will be refunded to the state. It amounts to nearly \$500,000. Would it not be an appropriate use to make, say of \$300,000 of that sum, to expend it upon this memorial building? This suggestion is thrown out for consideration and discussion. The Sentinel will be glad to receive expressions of opinion respecting it.

This proposition of The Sentinel to expend a portion of Wisconsin's direct war tax, in case it is refunded, in the erection of a building worthily commemorating the valor of of Wisconsin's heroes in the late War of Secession, and to make that building the home of this Society, should and doubtless will commend itself to every patriotic and public spirited citizen of the commonwealth. It is gratifying to be able to record that a large number of Wisconsin newspapers and public men have already declared themselves in favor of the project.

That such a structure would be more enduring, more useful and interesting to the general public, more instructive to youth as an object lesson in history, a far grander memorial to our veterans than any shaft of stone or statue of bronze, will surely be conceded by all. Devoting the war tax to such a purpose would be an eminently appropriate tribute in itself and enhance the romantic interest attaching to the scheme, while the placing of the Society with its almost unparalleled collection of Rebellion literature and its fine museum of war relics, in charge of such an historic pile would be peculiarly fitting.

Then, again, as has already been urged in this report, the Society is in urgent need of new quarters. It is housed in a wing of the capitol not in any particular adapted to the purposes of a great library and museum. The property which it has accumulated with untold labor and holds in sacred trust for the State, is worth nearly half a million dollars in the open market to-day; while a considerable portion of its book treasures, could, if destroyed, never be replaced at any price. The capitol is so constructed and planned that a fire successfully started in one quarter of the building, would very likely gut it entirely, and the Society's col-

lections would have to go with the rest. With so great a variety of offices in the building, and carpenter and paint shops in the basement, with much inflammable material necessarily carried in stock, the danger from fire is great. Even were the capitol tolerably well built, experience everywhere proves that libraries are safest when in buildings by themselves, where special care and watchfulness can be exercised by those in charge. A sense of common business prudence would seem to dictate an improvement in the quarters of these inestimable treasures of the State: the placing of them where they would be subjected to the minimum of danger.

The library of the Society, which has been designated by competent judges as the most important reference library west of the Alleghanies, and which has been justly placed among the dozen great historical libraries of the world, is growing so fast that in a few years—ten at furthest—it will be so crowded for space that enlarged quarters will be an absolute necessity. The present capitol cannot, architects say, be enlarged without marring its symmetry. Again, the several departments and bureaus of the State government need more and more space as the years go by, such is the growing business of our commonwealth; while there is a continually increasing legislative demand for committee and clerical rooms. Thus in a very few years from now, it seems probable that all of the room now used by the Society will be in active demand by the administrative and legislative branches. By the time the Society outgrows its present quarters, the State will be in imperative need of them for other purposes.

Taking everything into consideration, it would seem that this is a most fitting time to push the proposed measure, thus paying a noble tribute to our gallant soldiers and within their monument properly housing the State Historical Society, in whose keeping are the annals and relics of Wisconsin worthies and Wisconsin deeds.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES, Corres. Sec.

THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF THE FUR
TRADE IN WISCONSIN.

BY FREDERICK J. TURNER.

[Annual address before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, January 3, 1899.]

Over two hundred and fifty years have passed since Jean Nicolet, agent of the great fur trader Samuel de Champlain, paddled his birch canoe up Fox river, and thus led the way in the movement of white men into Wisconsin, whereby its primitive inhabitants have been superseded, and the wilderness transformed into a civilized commonwealth. But it is only the last fifty years of this period that has peopled Wisconsin with an agricultural and manufacturing community. For two hundred years Wisconsin's all-important interest was the fur trade, and she was inhabited by the Indian and the Frenchman. This traffic stimulated exploration, by making it profitable; transformed Indian society politically and economically; brought the Indian into complete dependence on the trader; and paved the way for the peaceful agricultural settlement of the State. In Kentucky the entrance of agricultural settlers was facilitated by the fact that the pioneers found there no permanent Indian settlements.¹ When Sevier and Robertson crossed the mountains into Tennessee, they held their ground by hard fighting against the Cherokees.² Wisconsin was the home of numerous and warlike tribes, and yet when her first agricultural settlers arrived they met with almost no resistance, for the Winnebago and the Black Hawk episodes cannot be called wars. What is the secret of this peaceful entrance of the farmer into the State? The explanation lies largely in the fact that the trader had here been given time to complete his work as the unconscious missionary of civilization. To these two centuries I ask your attention, therefore, from their interest as the French period of Wisconsin, and as casting light on the contact of savagery and civilization in the Northwest.

¹ Shaler's *Kentucky*, p. 45.

² Phelan's *Tennessee*.

The exploitation of the Indian is generally dismissed with the convenient explanatory phrase, "The onward march of civilization." But how did it march? Who were the scouts and skirmishers in this advance, and what did they accomplish? The peaceful contact of savagery and civilization deserves more careful attention than it has ever received. This commercial mingling of primitive and enlightened peoples, is a part of the process of development that meets us in all ages and lands. We can see it in the trading posts that adventurous Phœnicia planted by the pillars of Hercules and among the barbarians of the Orient; and we can see it to-day in the European factories among the savages of the Dark Continent. We should err if we considered that the traffic in beaver skins did not exist until after the discovery of America.¹ As long ago as about 900 A. D., the Welsh code of Hywel Dda valued the beaver at 120 pence. In the twelfth century the laws of both Scotland and England imposed an export duty on beaver skins. The Jesuits who in the seventeenth century incurred the hostility of Canadian officials because they traded with the savages for beaver skins,² had predecessors in the monks upon whom, in 1182, the bull of Pope Lucius III. bestowed the property of beavers within their bounds. Numerous cities of England and the continent, whose names are derived from the word beaver, testify to the former importance in Europe of this animal, the trade in which has, in America, induced such important steps of exploration and occupation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

While it is in the Northwest of America that the fur trade has been of especial importance, it must not be forgotten that this Indian traffic forms a neglected chapter in the history of each region of the continent. This trade drew the Dutch up the Hudson, the Connecticut, and the Mohawk; and influenced the Swedes upon the Delaware. It played an important part in bringing about Bacon's rebellion in Virginia. Even New England had its fur traders. The Ply-

¹ *Canadian Journal*, 1859, p. 359.

² Parkman, *Old Régime*, 328.

mouth records show that it attracted men to the wilderness; and when the Pequod war endangered it, the governor and his assistants were duly required to advise how the "trade may be upholden for the good of the whole colony."¹ It was Oldham, a Puritan trader, whose posts fixed the site of the earliest settlements on the Connecticut. The fur trade caused the earliest intercourse between St. Louis and New Mexico, and deserves study in connection with the causes of the acquisition of our southwestern territory. In short, this trade may be regarded as the force that caused the first detailed explorations through the wilderness, opened up the waterways, and led to the earliest outlying establishments in this country.

PRIMITIVE INTER-TRIBAL RELATIONS.

Let us now enquire whether there was any basis for this traffic, in the inter-tribal intercourse before the arrival of the white trader. In a contribution to the Smithsonian Report of 1872, Mr. Charles Rau adduces evidence derived from articles found in the Ohio mounds, to show that inter-tribal commerce existed among the builders of these mounds.² In historic times there is not the slightest doubt that wide inter-tribal intercourse existed. Were positive evidence lacking, their institutions would disclose the fact. Differences in language were obviated by the sign language, a fixed system of communication, intelligible certainly to all the western tribes.³ The peace pipe was widely used for settling disputes, strengthening alliances,

¹ *Plymouth Records*, I., 62; cf. I., 50, 54, 119; II., 10. The character of the trade is indicated in this passage: "Whereas, the trade is not now carried on by any man, and there may be some small things some tymes had of the Indians in the plantacons wthin the goument, and that an auncient act doth restrain all psons without the consent of such as haue the trade to trade or traffic with the Indians or natiues, it is thought meet by the Court, that if any inhabitants within the patent trade for corne, beades, veneson, or sometymes for a beaver skine, hee shall not be reputed nor taken to be a transgressor of the said acte."—*Plym. Rec.*, II., 4.

² *Smiths. Rep.*, 1872, pp. 348-394.

³ Mallery: *Bureau of Ethnology*, I., 824; Clark's *Indian Sign Language*.

and speaking to strangers.¹ Wampum belts served both as money and as symbols in the ratification of treaties. The custom of winter truces,² called among the Chippeways by a term signifying "to enter one another's lodges," is a most important indication of the method by which the rigor of primitive inter-tribal hostility was mitigated. It was not uncommon during these seasons of peace, for a member of one tribe to adopt a member of the other as his brother, a tie which was respected even when the truce expired. But it is not necessary to depend on this kind of evidence; the earliest travelers give ample testimony to the existence of inter-tribal intercourse and commerce among the Indians before the advent of the white trader.³ On this foundation the trader built up that forest commerce that gave unity to the explorations of the Northwest, and sent its lines of trade along the remarkable chains of lakes and rivers that lead

¹ Shea's *Discovery of the Mississippi*, p. 34.

² These existed between the Chippeways (Algonquin) and the Sioux (Dakota). They were not regular, but the fact that they existed affords a possible explanation of one step in the evolution of inter-tribal intercourse in primitive society. See *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 267.

³ The historians of De Soto's expedition mention wandering Indian merchants who sold salt to the inland tribes.

In 1609, an Algonquin brought to Champlain, at Quebec, a piece of copper one foot long which he said came from a tributary of the Great Lakes. —*Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 164.

In 1632, Capt. Fleet visiting the Anacostans on the shore of the Potomac near Washington, found that they traded with Canada Indians, and he saw there two axes of the same pattern as those brought to Quebec in 1629 by Kyrcke. — Fleet's "Journal" in Neill's *Founders of Maryland*.

Marquette relates that the Illinois bought fire-arms of the Indians who traded directly with the French, and that they went to the south and west to carry off slaves, whom they sold at a high price to other nations for goods. — Shea's *Discovery* etc., 32.

The Indians of Cape Flattery served as middle men between the Columbia-river and the coast tribes south of Cape Flattery, and the Indians north as far as Nootka. — *Smiths. Contrib.*, XVI., No. 8, p. 30.

J. D. Butler in *Wis. Acad. Sc., Arts and Let.*, V., cites Menendez as asserting in 1565 that buffalo skins had been brought down the Potomac and thence in canoes along shore to the French about the St. Lawrence, at the rate of 3,000 per year.

to the heart of the continent and give access to the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific, and the Arctic ocean.

NORTHWESTERN RIVER SYSTEMS, IN THEIR RELATION TO THE
FUR TRADE.

The importance of physical conditions is nowhere more apparent than in the exploration of the Northwest, and we cannot properly appreciate Wisconsin's relation to the history of the time without first considering her situation as regards the lake and river systems of North America.

When the daring Breton sailors, steering their fishing smacks almost in the wake of Cabot, began to fish in the St. Lawrence gulf, and to traffic with the natives of the main land for peltries, the problem of how the interior of North America was to be explored was solved. The water system composed of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes is the key to the continent. The early explorations in a wilderness must be by water courses — they are nature's highways. The St. Lawrence leads to the Great Lakes; the headwaters of the tributaries of these lakes lie so near the headwaters of the rivers that join the Mississippi that canoes can be portaged from the one to the other. The Mississippi affords passage to the Gulf of Mexico; or by the Missouri to the passes of the Rocky Mountains, where rise the headwaters of the Columbia, which brings the vogageur to the Pacific. But if the explorer follows Lake Superior to the present boundary line between Minnesota and Canada, and takes the chain of lakes and rivers extending from Pigeon river to Rainy lake, and Lake of the Woods, he will be led to the Winnipeg river, and to the lake of the same name. From this, by streams and portages, he may reach Hudson bay; or he may go by way of Elk river and Lake Athabasca to Slave river and Slave lake, which will take him to Mackenzie river and to the Arctic sea. But Lake Athabasca also receives the waters of Peace river, from which one may pass to the highlands near the Pacific where rise the northern branches of the Columbia. And from the lakes of Canada there are still other routes to the Oregon country. At a later day these two routes to the

Columbia became an important factor in bringing British and Americans into conflict over that territory.

In these water systems Wisconsin was the link that joined the Great Lakes and the Mississippi; and along her northern shore the first explorers passed to the Pigeon river, or as it was called later, the Grand Portage route, along the boundary line between Minnesota and Canada, into the heart of Canada.

It was possible to reach the Mississippi from the Great Lakes by the following principal routes:¹

1. By the Miami river from the west end of Lake Erie to the Wabash; thence to the Ohio and the Mississippi.
2. By the St. Joseph's river to the Wabash; thence to the Ohio.
3. By the St. Joseph's river to the Kankakee, and thence to the Illinois and the Mississippi.
4. By the Chicago river to the Illinois.
5. By Green bay, Fox river, and the Wisconsin river.
6. By the Bois Brulé river to the St. Croix river.

Of these routes, the first two were not at first available, owing to the hostility of the Iroquois.

Of all the colonies that fell to the English, New York alone had a water system that favored communication with the interior. The Hudson river and Lake Champlain tap the St. Lawrence; and the Mohawk river, with the lakes beyond it, opens the way to Lake Ontario. This was the seat of power of the great Iroquois confederacy. The Dutch, and, later, the English, secured the trade of these Indians, as the French gained that of the enemies of the Iroquois, namely the Hurons. Herein lay a most important factor in the struggles between France and England—as we shall see farther on.

Prevented thus by the Iroquois from reaching the Northwest by way of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, the French ascended the Ottawa, reached Lake Nipissing, and passed by way of Georgian bay to the islands of Lake Huron. As late as the nineteenth century this was the common route.

¹ Consult *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 224 n. 1; and *Margry*, V.

Here two ways opened before their canoes. The straits of Michillimackinac permitted them to enter Lake Michigan, and from this led the two routes to the Mississippi: one by way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin; and the other by way of the the lake to the Chicago river. But if the trader chose to go from the Huron Islands through Sault St. Marie into Lake Superior, the necessities of his frail craft required him to hug the shore, and the rumors of copper mines induced the first traders to take the south shore, and here the lakes of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota afford connecting links between the streams that seek Lake Superior and those that seek the Mississippi,¹ a fact which made northern Wisconsin even more important in this epoch than the southern portion of the State.

Thus much physical geography is necessary to enable us to see how the river courses of the Northwest permitted a complete exploration of the country, and that in these courses Wisconsin held a commanding situation. But these rivers are not only *permitted* exploration; they also *furnished a motive* to exploration by the fact that their valleys teemed with fur-bearing animals. This is the main fact in connection with Northwestern exploration. The hope of a route to China was always influential, as was also the search for mines, but the practical inducement to exploration was the profitable trade with the Indians for beaver and buffaloes, and the wild life that accompanied it. So powerful was the combined influence of these far-stretching rivers, and the "hardy, adventurous, lawless, fascinating fur trade," that the scanty population of Canada was irresistably drawn from agricultural settlements into the interminable recesses of the continent; and herein is a leading explanation of the lack of permanent French influence in America.

WISCONSIN INDIANS.

"All that relates to the Indian tribes of Wisconsin," says Dr. Shea, "their antiquities, their ethnology, their history, is deeply interesting from the fact that it is the area of the

¹ See Doty's enumeration, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 202.

first meeting of the Algonic and Dakota tribes. Here clans of both these wide-spread families met and mingled at a very early period; here they first met in battle and mutually checked each other's advance."

On the theme of the origin and early location of these tribes, whose number and diversity make Wisconsin's Indian history peculiar, there is opportunity for much investigation and discussion. But a few general conclusions are all I shall venture here, and these chiefly as to the location of Wisconsin's Indian peoples at the time of the first explorers, in order that we may follow their subsequent wanderings.¹

The Winnebagoes attracted the attention of the French even before they were visited. They were located about Green bay. Their later location at the entrance of Lake Winnebago was unoccupied, at least in the time of Allouez, because of the hostility of the Sioux. Early authorities represented them as numbering about one hundred warriors.²

The Pottawattomies we find in 1641 at Sault St. Marie,³ whither they had just fled from their enemies. Their proper home was probably about the southeastern shore and islands of Green bay, where as early as 1670 they were again located. Of their numbers in Wisconsin at this time we can say but little. Allouez, at Chequamegon bay, was visited by 300 of their warriors, and he mentions some of their Green bay villages, one of which had 300 souls.⁴

The Menomonees were found chiefly on the river that bears their name, and the western tributaries of Green bay

¹ On these early locations, consult the authorities cited by Shea in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III., 125 et seq., and by Brunson in his criticism on Shea, *Id.*, IV., 223. See also Butterfield's *Discovery of the Northwest in 1634*; and *Mag. West. Hist.*, V., 468, 630; and *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V.

² Some early estimates were as follows: 1640, "Great numbers" (*Margry*, I., 48); 1718, 80 to 100 warriors (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 889); 1728, 60 or 80 warriors (*Margry*, VI., 553); 1736, 90 warriors (*Chaurignerie*, cited in Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., 282); 1761, 150 warriors (Gorrell, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 32).

³ *Margry*, I., 46.

⁴ *Jes. Rels.*, 1667, 1670.

seem to have been their territory. On the estimates of early authorities we may say that they had about 100 warriors.¹

The Sauks and Foxes were closely allied tribes. The Sauks were found by Allouez 'four leagues' up the Fox from its mouth, and the Foxes at a place reached by a four days ascent of the Wolf river from its mouth. Later we find them at the confluence of the Wolf and the Fox. According to their early visitors these two tribes must have had about 700 warriors.⁴ The Miamis and Mascoutins were located about a league from the Fox river, probably within the limits of what is now Green Lake county,⁵ and four leagues away were their friends the Kickapoos. In 1670 the Miamis and Mascoutins were estimated at 800 warriors, and this may have included the Kickapoos.

The Sioux held possession of the Upper Mississippi, and in Wisconsin hunted on its northeastern tributaries. Their villages were in later times all on the west of the Mississippi, and of their early numbers no estimate can be given.

The Chippeways were along the southern shore of Lake Superior. Their numbers also are in doubt, but they were very considerable.

In northwestern Wisconsin, with Chequamegon bay as their rendezvous, were the Ottawas and Hurons⁶ who had fled here to escape the Iroquois. In 1670, they were back again to their homes at Mackinaw and the Huron Islands. In 1666, however, as Allouez tells us, they were situated at the bottom of this beautiful bay, planting their Indian corn and leading a stationary life. "They are there," he says,

¹ 1718, estimated at 80 to 100 warriors (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 889); 1762, estimated at 150 warriors (Gorrell in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 32.)

² *Jes. Rel.*, 1670.

³ A French league.

⁴ 1670, Foxes estimated at 400 warriors (*Jes. Rel.*, 1670); 1718, Sauks 100 or 120, Foxes 500 warriors (2 *Penn. Archives*, VI., 54); 1728, Foxes 200 warriors (*Margry*, V.); 1762, Sauks and Foxes, 700 warriors (Gorrell, *Wis. Hist. Colls.* I., 32). This, it must be observed, was after the Fox wars.

⁵ *Jes. Rel.*, 1670. Butterfield's *Discovery of the Northwest*.

⁶ On these Indians consult besides authorities already cited, Shea's *Discovery* etc., ix.; *Jes. Rels.*; *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 168-170, 175; Radisson's *Voyages*; *Margry*, IV., 586-598.

“to the number of eight hundred men bearing arms, but collected from seven different nations who dwell in peace with each other thus mingled together.”¹ And the Jesuit Relations of 1670 add that the Illinois “come here from time to time in great numbers as merchants to procure hatchets, cooking utensils, guns, and other things of which they stand in need.” Here, too, came Pottawattomies, as we have seen, and Sauks.

At the mouth of Fox river² we find another mixed village of Pottawattomies, Sauks, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, and at a later period Milwaukee was the site of a similar heterogeneous community.

The key to this strange inter-mingling of peoples in Wisconsin, presenting in the Indian population that variety which we see to-day in her white population, is the position of Wisconsin between the Iroquois of the Great Lakes, and the Sioux of the Mississippi. Leaving out the Hurons, the tribes of Wisconsin were with two exceptions, of the Algonic stock. The exceptions are the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, who belong to the Dakota family. Now, of these Wisconsin tribes, it is probable that the Sauks and Foxes, the Pottawattomies, the Hurons and Ottawas, and perhaps the Mascoutins, were all driven into Wisconsin by the attacks of the Iroquois. This war-like nation even made incursions as far as the home of the Mascoutins on Fox river. On the other side of the State were the Sioux, “the Iroquois of the West,” as the missionaries call them, who had once claimed all the region and whose invasions, Allouez says, rendered Lake Winnebago uninhabited. There was therefore a pressure on both sides of Wisconsin which tended to mass together these divergent tribes. And the Green bay and Fox and Wisconsin route was the line of least resistance to these early fugitives. In this movement we have two facts that are not devoid of significance in institutional history: first, the welding together of separate tribes, as the Sauks and Foxes, and the Miamis, Mascoutins and Kickapoos; and

¹ *Jes. Rels.*, 1666-7.

² *Jes. Rel.*, 1670.

second, a commingling of detached families from various tribes at peculiarly favored localities.

Having thus pointed out Wisconsin's commanding situation between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and her position as the home of heterogeneous Indian tribes chiefly of Algonic stock, wedged in between the Iroquois and the Sioux, I desire, without attempting a narration of events, to call attention to the character and significance of the Wisconsin fur trade at three distinctive periods. This trade was the leading interest in Wisconsin from the arrival of Nicolet in 1634, down to about 1834, when new elements entered fully into the region. This date I select, because at that time Astor retired from the American Fur Company, land offices were opened at Green Bay and Mineral Point, and the port of Milwaukee received an influx of settlers to the lands made known by the so-called Black Hawk war. These two centuries may be divided into three periods:

1. The French, 1634 to 1763.
2. The English, 1763 to 1816.
3. The American, 1816 to 1834.

From my point of view, however, the entire 200 years may be regarded as the French period of Wisconsin.

FRENCH EXPLORATION IN WISCONSIN.

Reports of the Wisconsin Indians had reached the French before Nicolet's famous exploration up the Fox.¹ His mission was to make peace with the Winnebagoes and the Hurons,² in the interests of the fur trade. Herein we find a most important fact regarding these early traders. Their efforts to keep the tribes with whom they traded, at peace with one another, and allied with the French against the enemies of the latter, meet us continually.³ Without peace

¹ Bibliography in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI.

² *Margry*, I., 50.

³ For example: Radisson and Grosseilliers frequently made peace by threatening hostile tribes with their displeasure.--*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 90.

In 1679, Du Lhut at the site of old Fort William held a conference with the Assiniboines and other northern tribes and persuaded them to be at peace, and intermarry with the Sioux.--*Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 182.

among the Northwestern tribes it would be dangerous for the trader to go among them; moreover, the inter-tribal trade was, at this period, of much importance. The intendant Du Chesneau, writing in 1681, says of the Ottawas (under this term including also the Petun Hurons, and the Chipeways): "Through them we obtain beaver; and although they, for the most part, do not hunt, and have but a small portion of peltry in their country, they go in search of it to the most distant places and exchange for it our merchandise which they procure at Montreal." Among the tribes enumerated as dealing with the Ottawas are, the Sioux, Sauks, Pottawattomies, Winnebagoes, Menomonees and Mascoutins—all Wisconsin Indians at this time. He adds, "Some of these tribes occasionally come down to Montreal, but usually they do not do so in very great numbers because they are too far distant, are not expert at managing canoes, and because the other Indians intimidate them, in order to be the carriers of their merchandise and to profit thereby."¹

After Nicolet, the next important traders to visit the Northwestern Indians in their own homes, were Radisson and Grosseilliers.² These traders, in 1660, returned to Quebec with 300 Algonquins, and sixty canoes loaded with furs valued at 200,000 livres, after a voyage in which they visited, among other tribes, the Pottawattomies, Mascoutins, Sioux and Hurons, in Wisconsin. Secretary Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, after a careful study of their travels, agrees with the editor of Radisson's *Voyages*, that in this voyage they, first of all French explorers, reached the Mississippi.³ Later, they had a post at Chequamegon bay,⁴ and even ascended the Pigeon river, thus opening the Grand Portage route to the heart of Canada. To conclude their wonderful exploits, becoming dissatisfied at their treatment by the French authorities, they induced England

¹ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 160. See also *Margry*, VI., 3.

² On these traders consult: Radisson's *Voyages* (Prince Soc. Pubs.); *Margry*, I., 53-55, 88; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., XI.; *Mag. West. Hist.*, V., 60, 488-724; *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 168-173.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 66-7, 70.

⁴ In the vicinity of Ashland, Wis.

to enter the Hudson Bay trade, and gave the impetus that led to the organization of the Hudson Bay Company.

Fortunately, Radisson's Voyages gives us the completest early account of Wisconsin trade. Of his visit to the Ottawas he says:

"We weare wellcomed & made of saying that we weare the Gods and devils of the earth; that we should founnish them, & that they would bring us to their ennemy to destroy them. We tould them [we] were very well content. We persuaded them first to come peaceably, not to distroy them presently, and if they would not condescend then would wee throw away the hatchett and make use of our thunders. We sent ambassadors to them wth guifts. That nation called Pontonatemick¹ wthout more adoe comes and meets us with the rest, and peace was concluded."² "The savages," he writes, "love knives better than we serve God, which should make us blush for shame." In another place, "We went away free from any burden whilst those poore miserable thought themselves happy to carry our Equipage for the hope that they had that we should give them a brasse ring, or an awle, or an needle." We find them using this influence in various places to make peace between hostile tribes, whom they threatened with punishment.³ Such supernatural beings as these Frenchmen seemed to be, could not conduct a plain trade. We find that this early commerce was carried on under the fiction of an exchange of presents. For example, Radisson says: "We gave them severall gifts and received many. They bestowed upon us above 300 robs of castors out of wch we brought not five to the ffrench being far in the country."⁴ Among the articles used by Radisson in this trade were: kettles, hatchets, knives, graters, awls, needles, tin looking-glasses, little bells, ivory combs, vermillion, sword blades, necklaces and bracelets. The sale of guns and blankets was at this time excep-

¹ Pottawattomies, in the region of Green Bay.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 67-8.

³ *Id.*, XI., 90.

⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 92.

tional, nor does it appear that Radisson carried brandy in this voyage.¹

Here we have the characteristic features of these early explorations:

1. They generally were induced and almost always rendered profitable by the fur trade.²

2. He was regarded as a quasi-supernatural being by the Indians. He alone could furnish the coveted iron implements, the trinkets that tickled the savage's fancy, and the guns that gave such increased power over the enemy and the game. In the course of a few years the Indian passed from the implements of the age of stone to those of the age of iron, and even to the high stage of this age exhibited in the possession of fire-arms. In this transition stage the influence of the trader was all-powerful. The pre-eminence of the individual Indian who owned a gun made all the warriors of the tribe eager to possess like power. The tribe thus armed so placed their enemies at a

¹ Radisson's *Voyages*, 200, 217, 219.

² La Hontan says: "For you must know that Canada subsists only upon the trade of Skins or Furs, three-fourths of which come from the People that live around the Great Lakes."—La Hontan, I., 53 (London ed., 1708).

The Intendant Talon writes in 1671: "The voyage which the said Sieur de Saint Lussou has made to discover the Sea of the South and the copper mine will not cost the king anything. I make no account of it in my statements, because having made presents to the savages of the countries of which he took possession he has reciprocally received from them in beaver that which replaces his outlay."—*Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 175. Observe that this was the formal expedition whereby France took possession of the Northwest.

In 1669, Patoulet writes to Colbert concerning La Salle's voyage to explore a passage to Japan: "The enterprise is difficult and dangerous, but the good thing about it is that the King will be at no expense for this pretended discovery." *Margry*, I., 81.

The king's instructions to Governor De la Barre in 1682 say that, "Several inhabitants of Canada, excited by the hope of the profit to be realized from the trade with the Indians for furs, have undertaken at various periods, discoveries in the countries of the Nadoussioux, the river Mississippi, and other parts of America."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 167.

On the cost of such expeditions, see documents in *Margry*, I., 293-296; VI., 503-507.

disadvantage that they too must have like weapons or lose their homes.¹ No wonder that La Salle was able to say: "The savages take better care of us French than of their own children. From us only can they get guns and goods."² This was the power that France used to support her in the struggle with England for the Northwest.

3. The trader used his influence to promote peace between the Northwestern Indians, and alliance with France.

More and more the young men of Canada continued to visit the savages at their villages. By 1660 they had come to form a distinct class known as *coureurs de bois*, wood-rangers, who, despite the laws against it, pushed from Mackinaw into the wilderness. The governors of New France are accused of winking at this illegal traffic, which soon grew to such proportions that the Intendant Du Chesneau reported that 800 men out of a population of 10,000 souls had vanished from sight into the wilderness. In 1680 he writes: "There is not a family of any condition and quality whatever that has not children, brothers, uncles, and nephews among them."³ Wisconsin was a favorite resort of these adventurers. By the time of the arrival of the Jesuits the *coureurs de bois* had made themselves entirely at home upon our lakes. They had preceded Allouez at Chequamegon bay, and when he established his mission at Green bay he came at the invitation of the Pottawattomies, who wished him to "mollify some young Frenchmen who were among them for the purpose of trading and who threatened and ill-treated them."⁴ He found fur traders before him on the

¹ For example, see *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 427.

² *Margry*, II., 284. On the power possessed by the French through this trade, consult also D'Iberville's plan for locating Wisconsin Indians on the Illinois by changing their trading posts, see *Margry*, IV., 586-598.

³ Sulte in *Trans. Wis. Acad. Sc., Arts and Lets.*, V., 141.

⁴ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 140, 152; *Margry*, VI., 3; Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., 414 et seq.; Parkman's *Old Régime*, 310-315.

⁵ *Jes. Rel.*, 1670. Dablon says that the minds of the savages were much soured against the French who were there trading; ill-treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities.—*Id.*

Fox and on the Wolf. In short, the Jesuits followed in the trader's steps, and received his protection,¹ and their first missions were on the sites of his trading posts.

Du Lhut was the leader of the *coureurs de bois*. He is the trader who, coming from Lake Superior by the Bois Brulé and St. Croix route, had met and protected Father Hennepin on the upper Mississippi. Of him it is said that he had made a general combination of all the young men of Canada to follow him into the woods.² He, as well as the *coureurs de bois* in general, was accused of taking furs to the English. Some certainly did so; and this was not only because the French market was not open to their illicit traffic, but also because English prices were twice those of the French.³

It became evident that the French authorities could not keep the traders from the woods, so in 1681 the government decided to issue annual licenses⁴ to twenty-five canoes, each bearing three men, to trade with the Indians. Messengers were dispatched to Green bay and to the south shore of Lake Superior to announce amnesty to the *coureurs de bois*.⁵

FRENCH POSTS IN WISCONSIN.

In this same period, the English under Dongan were endeavoring to obtain the Northwestern trade, using the Iroquois as middlemen.⁶ The French occupation of the Northwest now begins to assume a different character. Stockade trading posts were established at such key points as a strait, a portage, a river-mouth, or an important lake, where also there was likely to be an Indian village.

In 1685 we find the great trader, Nicholas Perrot,⁷ sent to have chief command at Green bay. In the following winter

¹ For example, see *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 184.

² Parkman's *Old Régime*, 310.

³ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 408. Butler, in *Trans. Wis. Acad. Sc., Arts and Lets.*, V., 118.

⁴ For an account of these licenses and the profits, cf. *La Hontan*, I., 53, London, 1703), and *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 159.

⁵ *Margry*, VI., 45.

⁶ *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 340.

⁷ *Id.*, IV., 190.

he traded near Trempealeau, and by the next year Fort Saint Antoine was established on the Wisconsin side of Lake Pepin. Both this and Fort St. Nicholas, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Wisconsin,¹ were dependencies of Green Bay. Du Lhut probably established Fort St. Croix at the portage between the Bois Brulé river and the St. Croix river.² La Salle, who had the buffalo trade,³ says that he started a post on the Wisconsin, and complains that Du Lhut trespassed on his grounds.⁴ In 1695 Le Sueur built a fort on the largest island above Lake Pepin, and we find him asking the command of Chequamegon among other places.⁵

These posts were supported by the profits of Indian commerce⁶ and were designed to keep the Northwestern tribes at peace,⁷ and to prevent English and Iroquois influence

¹ There is a dispute about the location of this fort; consult *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., and *Mag. West. Hist.*, Nov., 1888, p. 92.

² *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 186.

³ "But if they go by way of the Ouisconsin, where for the present the chase of the buffalo is carried on, and where I have commenced an establishment, they will ruin the trade of which alone I am laying the foundation, on account of the great number of buffaloes which are taken there every year, almost beyond belief."—La Salle in 1682 (*Margry*, II., 254).

Cf. Dablon (*Jes. Rel.*, 1670,) who writes concerning the Fox river country: "This is all a prairie country, spread, according to our knowledge, for more than 300 leagues around, besides that which we do not know; which richly feeds wild cows that one meets with pretty often in droves of four or five hundred beasts, readily furnishing by their numbers food for entire villages, who for this reason are not obliged to separate by families during the hunting season, as the savages of other countries do. It is also among these rich pastures where are found buffaloes, which they call 'Piskiou,' which much resemble our bulls in size and strength." He ate buffalo meat while here; cf. also, Radisson's *Voyages* and *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, IX., 292.

⁴ *Margry*, II., 254.

⁵ *Margry*, VI., 60.

⁶ Consult French Mss., 3d series, VI., Parl. Library, Ottawa, cited in *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 422.; Id., V., 425. In 1731 M. La Ronde having constructed at his own expense a bark of forty tons on Lake Superior, received the post of La Pointe de Chagouamigon as a gratuity to defray his expenses. See also the story of Verendrye's posts, in Parkman's article in *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1887, and *Margry*, VI.

⁷ Perrot had been ordered to oppose all wars of the savages—Tailhan's

from gaining the fur trade.¹ No one who does not comprehend this relation of the French and the Iroquois regarding the fur trade of Wisconsin, the Illinois country, and the Upper Mississippi, can understand the Iroquois wars² of the French governors, De la Barre, Denonville, and Frontenac, or the full significance of the French and Indian war. As early as 1666 Talon had proposed that the king should purchase New York, "whereby he would have two entrances to Canada, and by which he would give to the French all the peltries of the north, of which the English share the profit by the communication which they have with the Iroquois by Manhattan and Orange."

In 1685 traders sent by the English from Albany reached Mackinaw, and the Iroquois influence reached well into the Northwest. Shortly before the close of the seventeenth century, the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos passed south to the tributaries of the Illinois river, and the Pottawotomies³ about Green Bay moved southward along Lake Michigan. In 1692-3 the Foxes and Mascoutins are represented as plundering the French traders, on the pretext that they were carrying arms to their enemies, the Sioux, and Le Sueur was sent to maintain peace between the

Perrot, 327. In 1718 Saint Pierre was sent to establish a post at La Pointe de Chaguamigon to restrain the Chippeways from attacking the Foxes. He also attempted to make peace between the Chippeways and the Sioux, allies of the Foxes — *Margry*, VI., 507-509. In 1749 the younger Marin was sent to the same post to make peace, and in two years he made the place fit for commerce (*commerçables*). He made peace among several other tribes whose wars endangered the Illinois colonies — *Margry*, VI., 653-4.

¹ On the pecuniary value of this trade consult authorities cited by Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., 398; Morgan's *American Beaver*, 243, 246. Servent, in *Paris Ex. univ.*, 1867 -- *Rapports* VI., 117, 123.

² Consult Shea's *Charlevoix*, IV., 16: "The English, indeed, as already remarked, from that time shared with the French in the fur trade; and this was the chief motive of their fomenting war between us and the Iroquois, inasmuch as they could get no good furs which come from the Northern districts except by means of these Indians, who could scarcely effect a reconciliation with us without precluding them from this precious mine."

³ Consult Butterfield's citations in *Mag. West. Hist.*, Feb., March, 1887, in articles on Milwaukee.

Chippeways and the Sioux, in order that the St. Croix route might still be open to the traders on the Mississippi.¹ In 1695 we are informed that the Foxes were expecting to negotiate with the Iroquois, the fear of the Sioux having compelled them to disperse themselves for a season. It was about this time probably that the Mascoutins and Kickapoos left their village on the Fox. In 1702 D'Iberville speaks of them as on the rivers which flow into the Illinois and the Mississippi, and proposes a most significant scheme for re-locating the Indians.² in this region by *changing the trading posts* so as to cause the Indians to occupy the tributaries of the Ohio. The Illinois were to be brought to the Ohio, the Mascoutins and Kickapoos were to take the country thus vacated, to which also were to be added the Miamis, including a band of one hundred hunters of the tribe then "at Wisconsin on the Mississippi."

Whatever the cause, certain it is, that contemporaneous with the southward advance of the Mascoutins and their friends, the Foxes became demonstrative against the French. St. Cosme³ was unable in 1699 to proceed by way of the Fox river, because the Foxes plundered traders. This and the Wisconsin river formed the natural and easy highway to the Mississippi.⁴ Just at the time when we might have looked for permanent French settlement in Wisconsin, the Fox river was closed by this series of Indian wars that lasted off and on for nearly half a century.⁵

¹ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 570, 619, 621.

² *Margry*, IV., 597.

³ *Shea's Early Voyages* etc., 49.

⁴ *La Hontan*, I., 105.

⁵ The leading events of this period were as follows:

1712, the Foxes at the instigation of Iroquois, besiege Detroit (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 78). 1716, Louvigny compels them to peace by a siege of their village. 1718, we find mention of French at the Bay, i. e., Green Bay (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 889). 1718, Saint Pierre is sent to La Pointe de Chagouamigon to restrain the Chippeways from making war against the Foxes and to make peace between the Chippeways and the Sioux, with whom the Foxes were allied (*Margry*, VI., 507). 1725, Father Chardon, missionary at the Bay, says that the Foxes refuse to let the French pass to the Sioux, fearing to lose the

These Fox wars were originally urged on by the Iroquois, who doubtless promised them English trade in place of French. They had two important results:

1. They fostered that movement of trade which at this period began to turn northwestward along the Pigeon river route into central Canada in search of the Sea of the West; and they may have helped to turn settlement into the Illinois country.

trade which they themselves make with this tribe, with whom they are allied, against the French in the Illinois country (*Id.*, VI., 543). 1726, De Lignery's treaty with the Foxes, Sauks, and Winnebagoes (*Mag. West. Hist.* Nov., 1887, p. 18) permitted peaceful passage in 1727 to the company formed to trade with the Sioux at the west side of Lake Pepin (*Margry*, VI., 558). 1728, De Lignery puts the Foxes to flight but burns Ft. St. Francis at Green Bay (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 87-95). In the same year Ft. Beauharnois, on Lake Pepin, is evacuated by all but a boy (*Mag. West. Hist.* Nov., 1887, p. 20). In 1730, Marin, commanding among the Menomonees, repels the Foxes (*Id.*, 22), and later in this year Sieur de Villiers vanquishes the tribe, (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 107). 1731, the trading company which occupied the post on the west of Lake Pepin, re-forms (*Margry*, VI., 563). 1731, La Ronde is granted the post of La Pointe de Chagouamigon (*vide ante*). 1733, Sieur Coulon de Villiers (son of Sieur de Villiers) repulses the Sauks and Foxes who had attacked the Bay. They flee to below the Wisconsin, (*Margry*, VI., 570). 1735, De Noyelle makes an unsuccessful campaign against the Foxes. 1735, Legardeur Saint Pierre commands at Lake Pepin, which he evacuates in 1737, having previously heard of the massacre of the Verendrye party at the Lake of the Woods, through messengers from La Pointe de Chagouamigon (*Margry*, VI., 575-580). 1742, the French distribute presents to the Sauks and Foxes (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 121). 1749, Marin, the younger, is stationed for two years at La Pointe de Chagouamigon. 1752, he commands at Lake Pepin. 1754, he returns to Quebec. 1755, he is detailed to the Department of "La Baye" (*Margry*, VI., 653-4). 1753, Saint Pierre, who once commanded at Lake Pepin, receives Washington at the fort on the River au Boeufs, bearing the demands of the Governor of Virginia. 1754, Coulon de Villiers, of Fox War fame, defeats Washington at Fort Necessity (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 119). 1756, Marin, "commandant at *The Bay* with sixty Indians of his post," takes part with Villiers in operations about Oswego, as in the operation following at Fort William Henry, Fort Edward and Fort Ticonderoga (*Id.*, V., 117). In this year also, Hertel de Beaubassin probably left his post at La Pointe de Chagouamigon, to fight the English (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, X., 424). 1758, we find mention that the Menomonees have killed eleven Canadians at the Bay, and pillaged a store house, but missed the commandant (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, X., 855.)

2. They caused a re-adjustment of the Indian map of Wisconsin. The Mascoutins and the Pottawatomies had already moved southward. Now the Foxes, driven from their river, passed first to Prairie du Chien, and then down the Mississippi. The Sauks went at first to the Wisconsin, near Sauk Prairie, and then joined the Foxes. The Winnebagoes gradually extended themselves along the Fox and Wisconsin. The Chippeways,¹ freed from their fear of the Foxes, to whom the Wolf and the Wisconsin had given access to the northern portion of the state, now passed south to Lac du Flambeau,² to the headwaters of the Wisconsin, and to Lac Court Oreilles.³

During the wars, trade still continued with Green Bay, La Pointe de Chagouamigon,⁴ and Lake Pepin,⁵ as the sites of the leading posts. In 1754, Green Bay, then garrisoned by an officer, a sergeant, and four soldiers, required for the Indian trade of its department thirteen canoes of goods annually, costing about 7,000 livres each, making a total of nearly \$18,000.⁶ Bougainville asserts that Marin, the commandant of the department of the Bay, was associated in trade with the governor and the intendant and that his part netted him annually 15,000 francs. But the value of the traffic is, for our purpose, less important than the fact that the traders who operated in the region were leaders in the French and Indian war, and that they held the Northwestern tribes in alliance and took them with them to the battles of that struggle which settled the destiny of North America; that the man who received Washington bearing the English demands that the French should evacuate the Ohio

¹ *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 190-1.

² Oneida county.

³ Sawyer county.

⁴ Near Ashland.

⁵ Minnesota side; consult E. D. Neill's article in *Mag. West. Hist.*, Nov., 1887. The articles forming the Lake Pepin Company in 1727, limited the bounds of their trade as follows: "Likewise they may go only in the hunting grounds of the Sioux, without being permitted to trade at the Wisconsin, nor at the portage by which they should go to resort to the Sioux, which will serve as a boundary to both."—*Margry*, VI., 548.

⁶ *Canadian Archives*, 1886, clxxii.

valley, was Saint Pierre, the trader-commandant from Lake Pepin; that the man who defeated Washington at Fort Necessity was Coulon de Villiers, who once commanded at the trading post of Green Bay; that the man who led the French troops to the defeat of Braddock was Beaujeau, De Lignery's lieutenant in the Fox wars;¹ that the officer who commanded the Indians and was largely responsible for the success of this same famous ambuscade was Chas. de Langlade, the first permanent settler of Wisconsin;² and that Wisconsin Indians—Foxes, Sauks, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, and probably Chippeways, were found fighting together with the French in this war,³—these are facts that clearly indicate the character of the period and point out the relation of Wisconsin to the great events of the time.

In concluding this sketch of the official French period of Wisconsin trade, we may quote from Governor La Jonquiere's letter to the French colonial minister in 1751. concerning De Repentigny's fort at Sault St. Marie, as showing the kind of occupancy by which France held the Northwest.⁴ The governor writes:

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 115.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 143.

³ *Id.*, V., 117.

⁴ See E. D. Neill in *Mag. West. Hist.*, VII., No. 1, p. 17, and *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 434-436. De Repentigny's grandmother was the daughter of Nicolet. His father had in 1718, been commandant of La Pointe, and his brother, who at one time commanded at Lake Pepin, was that officer, who at his post near Erie Pa., in 1753, received Washington. In 1750, De Repentigny was granted the port of Sault St. Marie, which had been deserted in 1689, at the outbreak of Frontenac's war. The condition of the grant was, that he should erect at his own expense, a fort which should interrupt the Indian trade which England was drawing to her establishment at the site of Oswego, N. Y. It was further stipulated that he should cultivate the soil and raise stock for the supply of the Lake Superior traders. De Repentigny was in the battle of Lake George in 1755; next year he formed a partnership with De Langy to continue his fur trade; in 1758 he was back at Mackinaw standing godfather for a child of Langlade there; and in the next year he was fighting with Montcalm at the Heights of Abraham. Such was the intimate connection of the Northwestern trader with the events in the East.

"He arrived too late last year at the Sault St. Marie to fortify himself well; however, he secured himself in a sort of fort large enough to receive the traders of Missilimakinac. * * * * He employed his hired men during the whole winter in cutting 1,100 pickets of fifteen feet for his fort, with the doublings, and the timber necessary for the construction of three houses, one of them thirty feet long by twenty wide, and two others twenty-five feet long and the same width as the first. His fort is entirely furnished with the exception of a redoubt of oak, which he is to have made twelve feet square, and which shall reach the same distance above the gate of the fort. His fort is 110 feet square.

"As for the cultivation of the lands, the Sieur de Repentigny has a bull, two bullocks, three cows, two heifers, one horse and a mare from Missilimakinac. * * * He has engaged a Frenchman who married at Sault Ste. Marie an Indian woman to take a farm; they have cleared it and sowed it, and without a frost they will gather 30 to 35 sacks of corn. The said Sieur de Repentigny so much feels it his duty to devote himself to the cultivation of these lands that he has already entered into a bargain for two slaves¹ whom he will employ to take care of the corn that he will gather upon these lands."

At the close of the French official occupation of Wisconsin we find some beginnings of settlement. About the middle of the century, Augustin de Langlade had made Green Bay his trading post. After Pontiac's war,² Charles de Langlade³ made the place his permanent residence, and a little settlement grew up. At Prairie du Chien traders annually met the Indians, and at this time there may have been there a stockaded trading post, but no official fort,⁴ and no permanent settlement until the close of the Revolutionary war. Chequamegon bay, as we have seen, was deserted⁵ at the outbreak of the French war.

¹ Indians. Cf. *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III., 256; VII., 153, 177, 179.

² Henry's *Travels*, ch. x.

³ See Memoir in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII.

⁴ On this question consult *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., 54, 292, 307, 321, and *Mag. West. Hist.*, Nov. 1888, p. 92.

⁵ Cf. Henry's *Travels*.

There may have been a regular trading post at Milwaukee in this period, but the first trader recorded is not until 1762.¹ Doubtless wintering posts existed at other points in Wisconsin.

THE ENGLISH PERIOD.

Immediately upon the fall of Montreal, England hastened to avail herself of these fields of trade for which she had so long intrigued. Among the western posts, she occupied Green Bay, and with the garrison came traders. But the fort was abandoned on the outbreak of Pontiac's war.² This war was due to the revolt of the Indians of the Northwest against the transfer of authority, and was fostered by the French traders.³ It concerned Wisconsin but slightly, and at its close we find Green Bay a little trading community along the Fox, where a few families lived comfortably⁴ under the *quasi* patriarchal rule of Langlade.⁵ In 1765 trade was re-established at Chequamegon Bay by an English trader named Henry, and here he found the Chipeways dressed in deerskins, the wars having deprived them of a trader.

England's attitude toward the Northwest in general, may be judged by a report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in 1772, where it is said:

"The great object of colonization upon the continent of North America has been to improve and extend the commerce and manufactures of this kingdom. It does appear to us that the extension of the fur trade depends entirely upon the Indians being undisturbed in the possession of their hunting grounds, and that all colonization does in its nature and must in its consequence operate to the prejudice of that branch of commerce. Let the savages enjoy

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 35.

² Parkman's *Pontiac*, I., 185. On the next few years, consult *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VI., 835, 890, 788, 872, 974.

³ Gorrell's Journal, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 26.

⁴ Carver's *Travels*.

⁵ Porlier papers in Wisconsin Fur Trade Mss. in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society; also "Grignon's Recollections," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III.

their deserts in quiet. Were they driven from their forests the peltry trade would decrease."¹ And Shelburne, the prime minister, afterwards defended the cession of the Northwest to America in the treaty of 1783, on the ground that the fur trade of the region was not of sufficient importance to warrant continuing the war. It was on the value of Northwestern trading posts that this part of the great debate in parliament turned.²

With such a policy it is not strange that the British succeeded fully to the influence of France in the fur trade, and for the most part were able to carry with them the Wisconsin Indians, both in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. It is not the purpose of this paper to relate how in the Revolution Charles de Langlade again led the savages to the support of the power that ruled in Canada, nor how the British trader Dickson repeated this policy in the war of 1812.³ The same forces that made Wisconsin Indians favorable to the French enlisted them on the side of Great Britain, and these forces were not alone the influence acquired by the intermarriage of the traders with the Indians, but more especially the economic pressure which they brought to bear.

When Great Britain evacuated the western posts according to the provisions of the treaty of 1794, the British traders were permitted free intercourse with the savages, as before. Thus it happened that American dominion in Wisconsin was merely nominal down to the close of the war of 1812.

THE NORTHWEST COMPANY.

The most striking feature of the English period was the formation and operations of the Northwest Company.⁴

¹ Sparks's *Franklin*, IV., 303-323.

² See the speeches of Lord North, Walsingham and Shelburne in Almon's *Parl. Register*, XXVIII., 67-8; and *Hansard*, XXIII., 382, 409.

³ Consult the documents collected on these wars, in the *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI.

⁴ On this company see: Mackenzie's *Voyages*; Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., 378-616, and citations; Hunt's *Merch. Mag.*, III., 185; Irving's *Astoria*; Ross's *The Fur Hunters of the Far West*; Harmon's *Journal*; *Report on the Canadian Archives*, 1888, p. 61 et seq.

In 1766 a few Scotch merchants had re-opened the fur trade, using Mackinaw as the base of operations and employing French voyageurs. The Northwest Company, formed in 1783, was fully organized in 1787, with the design of contesting the field with the Hudson Bay Company. Goods were brought from England to Montreal, the headquarters of the Company, and thence from the four emporiums, Detroit, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie and Grand Portage,¹ they were scattered through the great Northwest, even to the Pacific ocean.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century vessels² began to take part in this commerce; a portion of the goods were sent from Montreal in boats to Kingston, thence in vessels to Niagara, thence overland to Lake Erie, to be re-shipped in vessels to Mackinaw and to Sault Ste. Marie, where another transfer was made to a Lake Superior vessel. These ships were of about ninety-five tons burden, and made four or five trips a season. But in the year 1800, the primitive mode of trade was not materially changed. From the traffic along the main artery of commerce between Grand Portage and Montreal may be learned the kind of trade that flowed along such branches as that between the island of Mackinaw and the Wisconsin posts. Had we been living in the summer of 1800 at La Chine rapids near Montreal, we might have seen the curious sight of a squadron of Northwestern trading canoes leaving for the Grand Portage.³

The boatmen, or "engagés," having spent their season's gains in carousal, have packed their blanket capotes and are ready for the wilderness again. They are a picturesque crowd in their gaudy turbans, or hats adorned with plumes and tinsel, their brilliant handkerchiefs tied sailor-fashion about swarthy necks, their calico shirts, and

¹ *Wis Hist. Colls.*, XI., 123-125.

² Mackenzie's *Voyages*, XXXIX. Harmon's *Journal*, 36. In the fall of 1784, Haldimand granted permission to the Northwest Company to build a small vessel at Detroit, to be employed next year on Lake Superior.—*Canadian Archives*, 1888, p. 72.

³ Besides the authorities cited above, see "Anderson's Narrative," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, IX., 187-206.

their flaming worsted belts, which gird the waist and serve to hold the knife and the tobacco pouch. Rough trousers, leggins, and cowhide shoes, or gaily-worked moccasins complete the costume. The birch-bark canoe¹ which they are loading is worthy our attention and respect, for it is the New World Argo that, in search of another golden fleece, has carried French and English exploration through the great water systems of the continent. The trading canoe measures forty feet in length, with a depth of three, and a width of five. It will float four tons of freight, and yet is carried by four men over difficult portages.

Its crew of eight men is engaged at a salary of from five to eight hundred livres, about \$100 to \$160 per annum, with a yearly outfit of coarse clothing and a daily food allowance of a quart of hulled corn, or peas, seasoned with two ounces of tallow.*

¹ On the birch canoe, see *Margry*, III., 239 (LaSalle); McKenney's *Tour to the Lakes*, 319; Schoolcraft's *Travels*, 68.

* An estimate of the cost of an expedition in 1717 is given in *Margry*, VI., 506. At that time the wages of a good voyageur for a year, amounted to about \$50. Provisions for the two months' trip from Montreal to Mackinaw cost about \$1.00 per month per man. Indian corn for a year cost \$16; lard, \$10; *eau de vie*, \$1.30; tobacco, 25 cents. It cost, therefore, less than \$80 to support a voyageur for one year's trip into the woods.

Gov. Ninian Edwards, writing at the time of the American Fur Company (*post*), says: "The whole expense of transporting eight thousand weight of goods from Montreal to the Mississippi, wintering with the Indians, and returning with a load of furs and peltries in the succeeding season, including the cost of provisions and portages and the hire of five engagés for the whole time does not exceed five hundred and twenty-five dollars, much of which is usually paid to those engagés when in the Indian country, in goods at an exorbitant price."—*American State Papers*, VI., 65.

The following is a translation from a typical printed engagement, one of scores in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the written portions in brackets:

"Before a Notary residing at the post of Michilimakinac, Undersigned; Was Present [Joseph Lamarqueritte] who has voluntarily engaged and doth bind himself by these Presents to M[onsieur Louis Grignon] here present and accepting, at [his] first requisition to set off from this Post [in the capacity of Winterer] in one of [his] Canoes or Bateaux to make the

The experienced voyageurs who spend the winters ' in the woods are called *hivernans*, or winterers, or sometimes *hommes du nord*; while the inexperienced, those who simply make the trip from Montreal to the outlying depots and return, are contemptuously dubbed *mangeurs de lard*,¹ "pork-eaters," because their pampered appetites demand peas and pork, rather than hulled corn and tallow. Two of the crew, one at the bow and the other at the stern, being especially skilled in the craft of handling the paddle in the rapids, receive higher wages than the rest. Into the canoe

Voyage [going as well as returning] and to winter for [two years at the Bay.]

"And to have due and fitting care on the route and while at the said [place] of the Merchandise, Provisions, Peltries, Utensils and of everything necessary for the Voyage; to serve, obey and execute faithfully all that the said Sieur [Bourgeois] or any other person representing him to whom he may transport the present Engagement, commands him lawfully and honestly; to do [his] profit, to avoid anything to his damage, and to inform him of it if it come to his knowledge, and generally to do all that a good [Winterer] ought and is obliged to do; without power to make any particular trade, to absent himself, or to quit the said service, under pain of these Ordinances, and of loss of wages. This engagement is therefore made, for the sum of [Eight Hundred] livres or shillings, ancient currency of Quebec, that he promises [and] binds himself to deliver and pay to the said [Winterer one month] after his return to this Post, and at his departure [an Equipment each year of 2 Shirts, 1 Blanket of 3 point, 1 Carot of Tobacco, 1 Cloth Blanket, 1 Leather Shirt, 1 Pair of Leather Breeches, 5 Pairs of Leather Shoes, and Six Pounds of Soap.]

"For thus, etc., promising, etc., binding, etc., renouncing, etc.

"Done and passed at the said [Michilimackinac] in the year eighteen hundred [Seven] the [twenty-fourth] of [July before] twelve o'clock; & have signed with the exception of the said [Winterer] who, having declared himself unable to do so, has made his ordinary mark after the engagement was read to him.

his
"JOSEPH X LAMARQUERITTE. [SEAL]
mark.

"SAM^L. ABBOTT,
Not. Pub."

LOUIS GRIGNON. [SEAL]

Endorsed—"Engagement of Joseph Lamarqueritte to Louis Grignon."

¹Often the engagement was for five years, and the voyageur might be transferred from one master to another, as the master chose.

²On the genesis of these classes, see *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 152 (1681).

is first placed the heavy freight, shot, axes, powder; next the dry goods, and crowning all, filling the canoe to overflowing, come the provisions—pork, peas or corn, and sea biscuits, sewed in canvass sacks.

The lading is completed, the voyageur has hung his votive offerings in the chapel of Saint Anne, patron saint of voyageurs, and so, amid the tearful farewells and embraces of assembled friends, relatives, and sweethearts, while the air resounds with fiddles, songs and Indian yelps, the bourgeois¹ gives the word, the paddles strike the waters of the St. Lawrence, and the fleet of thirty canoes glides away on its six weeks' journey to Grand Portage. There is the Ottawa to be ascended, the rapids to be run, the portages where the canoe must be emptied and where each voyageur must bear his two packs of ninety pounds apiece, and there are the *decharges*, where the canoe is merely lightened and where the voyageurs, now on the land, now into the rushing waters, drag it forward till the rapids are passed. There is no stopping to dry, but on, until the time for the hasty meal, or the evening camp fire underneath the pines. Every two miles there is a stop for a three minutes' smoke, or "pipe," and when a portage is made it is reckoned in "pauses," by which is meant the number of times the men must stop to rest. Whenever a burial cross appears, or a stream is left or entered, the voyageurs remove their hats, and make the sign of the cross while one of their number says a short prayer; and again the paddles beat time to some rollicking song.²

Dans mon chemin, j'ai rencontré
Trois cavalières, bien montées;
L'on, lon, laridon daine,
Lon, ton, laridon dai.

Trois cavalières, bien montées,
L'un à cheval, et l'autre à pied;
L'on, lon, laridon daine,
Lon, ton, laridon dai.

¹ Master.

² For Canadian boat songs see Hunt's *Merch. Mag.*, III., 189; Mrs. Kinzie's *Wau Bun*; Bela Hubbard's *Memorials of a Half-Century*.

Arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, the fleet was often doubled by new comers, so that sometimes sixty canoes swept their way along the north shore, the paddles marking sixty strokes a minute, while the rocks gave back the echoes of Canadian songs rolling out from five hundred lusty throats right royally. And so they drew up at Grand Portage, near the present northeast boundary of Minnesota, now a sleepy, squalid little village, but then the general rendezvous where sometimes over a thousand men met; for, at this time, the company had fifty clerks, seventy interpreters, eighteen hundred and twenty canoe men, and thirty-five guides. It sent annually to Montreal 106,000 beaver-skins, to say nothing of other peltries. When the proprietors from Montreal met the proprietors from the northern posts, and with their clerks gathered at the banquet in their large log hall to the number of a hundred, the walls hung with spoils of the chase, the rough tables groaning beneath their weight of venison, fish, bread, salt pork, butter, peas, corn, potatoes, tea, milk, wine and *eau de vie*, while, outside, the motley crowd of engagés feasted on hulled corn and melted fat,—was it not a truly baronial scene! Clerks and engagés of this company, or its rival, the Hudson Bay Company, might winter one season in Wisconsin, and the next in the remote north. For example, I have found the engagement of Amable Grignon, the Green Bay trader, who wintered in 1818 at Lac qui Parle in Minnesota, the next year at Lake Athabasca, and the third in the hyperborean regions of Great Slave Lake. In this engagement he figures as Amable Grignon, *of the Parish of Green Bay, Upper Canada*, and he receives the munificent salary of \$400 “and found in tobacco and shoes and two doges,” besides “the usual equipment given to clerks.”¹

¹ Nothing could more clearly show the attitude of Wisconsin traders toward the Canadian authorities and the Northwestern wilds, than this document, which brings into a line Upper Canada, “the parish of Green Bay,” and the Hudson Bay Company’s territories about Great Slave Lake!

“I, Amable Grignon of the Parish of Green Bay, Upper Canada, now residing in the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, do hereby covenant and agree to and with the Hudson Bay Company to serve them in the

How widespread and how strong was the influence of these traders upon the savages may be easily imagined, and this commercial control was strengthened by the annual presents made to the Indians by the British at their posts. At a time when our relations with Great Britain were growing strained, such a power in the Northwest was a very

capacity of a clerk for the term of one year, commencing from the expiration of my last contract in May, 1819, after the rate of two thousand livers or shillings of the province of Lower Canada with the usual equipment given to Clerks, and found in Tobacco and shoes and two doges and harness, but the doges to return to the Hudson Bay Company after the expiration of this contract (if the doges are a live at that time), and in consideration of which I hereby bind and oblige myself to do everything for the said Company and their representatives, that I may be ordered to do or that may appear to me to be necessary or expedient, and during the said term I will not upon any pretense whatever, carry on any trade with the servants of the company, or Indians, separate and apart from the interest of the said Company, and if I Amable Grignon, should make any breach or default of this agreement, it shall in that case be in the opinion of the said Company to discharge me the said Amable Grignon, from the present agreement without being liable to any damages therefore.

"In witness where of I have set my hand & seal this first day of may, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

"Done at Great Slave Lake 1st May, 1819.

his
AMABLE x GRIGNON,
mark.

"AULAY M'AULEY."

Endorsed—"Engagement of Amable Grignon with the H. H. Bay Company, 2000 livers."

April 9, 1819, Duncan Graham, a Minnesota trader, writes to Louis Grignon, from Lac qui Parle, Minn., that the latter's brother, Amable, wintered with him last year, and that he engaged for another year; but upon arriving at the north end of Lake Winnepeg, the rendezvous of the Hudson Bay Company all over the Northwest, where every one was obliged to report the character of all those under them, the governor was so pleased with Graham's account of Amable Grignon, that he wished him to go to Athabasca; 'he tormented me so much that I was obliged to Consent. He is gone only for this year. I shall see him in about six weeks, & he will either return home or pass another winter for me near the colony.'"—(Fur Trade Mss., 1819, in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society). The engagement shows that he continued with the Hudson Bay Company this next year and went to Great Slave Lake. He afterwards had a post on the Wisconsin, some fifteen miles below Grand Rapids. For another case of this sort, see *La Ronde*, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII, 348.

serious menace. But now came an American who had what the Germans call a "*bahn-brechende Idee*,"—a path-making idea, indeed!—for John Jacob Astor proposed to consolidate the fur trade of the United States, planting an establishment in the contested territory at the mouth of the Columbia, and linking it with Mackinaw by way of the Missouri through a series of trading posts. In 1809, Astor secured a charter from the State of New York, incorporating the American Fur Company,¹ and next year two expeditions of his Pacific Fur Company set forth for the Columbia, the one by way of Cape Horn and the other overland by way of the Missouri. Had we lived at Green Bay in that year we should have seen the daring band under Hunt and Crooks that shot their canoes past the little farms along the mouth of the Fox, bound for the Pacific ocean.

In 1811, Astor bought a half interest in the Mackinaw Company, the rival of the Northwest Company, and the one that had especial power in these regions; and this new organization he called the Southwest Company. But the war of 1812 came. Astoria, the Pacific post, fell into the hands of the Northwest Company, while the Southwest Company's trade was ruined.

In this war there was hardly a Wisconsin trader who had not a British commission, and Great Britain held the State. In the negotiations over the treaty of Ghent, England demanded that the greater part of the Northwest, including Wisconsin, be made Indian country under her protection. But this was not to be, and so the traders with many oaths at the Yankees, and many fears for their future, awaited the first entrance into Wisconsin of American influence as a practical fact.

AMERICAN INFLUENCES.

Although the Green Bay court of justice, such as it was, had been administered under American commissions since

¹ On this company consult Irving's *Astoria*; Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., ch. xvi.; II., chs. vii.-x.; *Mag. Amer. Hist.* XIII., 269; Franchere's *Narrative*; Ross's *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon, or Columbia River*, (1849).

1803, when Reaume dispensed a rude equity under a commission of Justice of the Peace, from Governor Harrison,¹ neither Green Bay nor the rest of Wisconsin had any proper appreciation of its American connections until the close of this war. But now occurred five significant events:

1. Astor's company was re-organized, as the American Fur Company, with headquarters at Mackinaw Island.

2. The United States enacted in 1816² that neither foreign fur traders, nor capital for that trade, should be admitted to this country. This was designed to terminate English influence among the tribes, and it fostered Astor's company. The law was so interpreted as not to exclude British (that is, generally French) interpreters and boatmen, who were essential to the company; but this interpretation enabled British subjects to evade the law and trade on their own account by having their invoices made out to some Yankee clerk, while they themselves passed the agents in the guise of interpreters.³ In this way a number of Yankees, like the Warrens⁴ of La Pointe, came to the State.

3. In the year 1816 United State garrisons were sent to Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, and thus from Fort Howard and Fort Crawford the stars and stripes announced a new dispensation.

4. The schooner Washington⁵ which brought the troops to Green Bay was the first sailing vessel to enter those waters since the days of La Salle's Griffen, and the herald of many to follow.

5. In 1815 the United States provided for government

¹ Reaume's petition in Wis. Fur Trade Mss. in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society.

² *U. S. Statutes at Large*, III., 332. Cf. laws in 1802, 1822.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 103.

⁴ *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 9. The Warren brothers who came to Wisconsin in 1818 were descendants of the Pilgrims, and related to Joseph Warren who fell at Bunker Hill; they came from Berkshire, Mass., and marrying the half-breed daughters of Michael Cadotte of La Pointe, succeeded to his trade.

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 103; III., 281.

trading posts¹ at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, designed to secure the adhesion of the Indians by furnishing them with cheap goods. But they are interesting only for the intention thus expressed, for their influence never amounted to anything, and they soon failed.

A new era had begun for Wisconsin. On the Great Lakes, the canoe and the Mackinaw boat were giving way before the schooner; on the streams, the Yankee began to push his trade by the side of the British and the French, and soon Astor's company had a monopoly of the commerce of the region. But as yet Wisconsin was essentially French, and fortunately it is just here, when we should like to know what kind of a life was circulating on Wisconsin rivers, and through Wisconsin woods, before the axe of the agricultural pioneer had begun in good earnest to subjugate the wilds, that the Wisconsin Historical Society's collection of fur-traders' correspondence and account books, supplemented by the reports of Indian agents, and the narratives of early travelers, will render possible a description of the Wisconsin of 1820; but this is a task which I shall not attempt with any degree of fullness.

¹ *Amer. State Papers*, VI., Ind. Aff., II., 203; *Indian Treaties*, 399 et seq.; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 269; *Washington Gazette*, 1821-2, articles by Crooks under signature, "Backwoodsman," and speech of Tracy in House of Rep., Feb. 23, 1821, reported in this paper March 17, 1821. The policy of government trading posts was adopted in 1796 after the British evacuation of our posts, and was designed to diminish British influence by selling to the savages at cost. The law was re-enacted in 1802, 1803, 1806, 1815, and the system came to an end in 1822. The causes of its failure were the facts that the private traders went with the savages to their hunting grounds, while the government post was fixed; the private traders gave credit, and the government did not; the private trader understood the Indians, was generally related to them by marriage, and was energetic; the government trader was a salaried agent not trained to the work; the private trader sold whiskey and the government did not; the private trader's goods were better than the government's; and, finally, the system did not effect its object, for the Indian had been used to receiving presents from the British government, and he lost his respect for a government that entered into trade.

WISCONSIN TRADE IN 1820.

Understanding the kind and amount of commerce carried on among Wisconsin Indians at this time, the reader will understand the trade as it had been in its essential features for a hundred years. The goods brought into the wilderness may be learned by an invoice made in 1821, to Jas. Kinzie, *via* Chicago, for the trade at "Milliwaki."¹ The outfit

¹ Published in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI. Compare the articles used by Radisson, *ante*. For La Salle's estimate of amount and kind of goods needed for a post, and the profits thereon, see *Penna. Archives*, 2d series, VI., 18-19. Brandy was an important item, one beaver selling for a pint. For goods and cost in 1728, see a bill quoted by E. D. Neill, on p. 20, *Mag. West. Hist.*, Nov., 1887. In the *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, II., 48, is given the following table of Minnesota prices in 1836, which gives approximately those for Wisconsin. The change of unit to muskrat skins, is noteworthy:

<i>St. Louis Prices.</i>	<i>Minn. Prices.</i>	<i>Nett Gain.</i>
Three pt. blanket = \$3 25	60 rat skins at 20 cents = \$12 00	\$8 75
1½ yds Stroud = 2 37	60 rat skins at 20 cents = 12 00	9 63
1 N. W. gun = 6 50	100 rat skins at 20 cents = 20 00	13 50
1 lb. lead = 06	2 rat skins at 20 cents = 40	34
1 lb. powder = 28	10 rat skins at 20 cents = 2 00	1 72
1 tin kettle = 2 50	60 rat skins at 20 cents = 12 00	9 50
1 knife = 20	4 rat skins at 20 cents = 80	60
1 lb. tobacco = 12	8 rat skins at 20 cents = 1 60	1 38
1 looking glass = 04	4 rat skins at 20 cents = 80	76
1½ yd. scarlet cloth = 3 00	60 rat skins at 20 cents = 12 00	9 00

See also the table of prices in *Senate Docs.*, No. 90, 22d Cong., 1st ses., II., 42 et seq.

The original unit of trade was the beaver skin, allowed at about one and a half pounds per skin, though it often weighed two. In 1635 the Dutch paid \$2.25 a pelt (Morgan's *Amer. Beaver*, 243-4). In 1681 the French paid four livres, ten sous per pound for the best beaver (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 155). In 1639, at Albany, one beaver purchased eight pounds of powder, or forty pounds of lead, or one red blanket, or six pairs of stockings, or four shirts; and two beavers bought a gun (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 408). In 1733 a beaver sold for five or six shillings per pound in London (Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., 458). In 1765 a beaver was worth per pound two shillings, sixpence, "Mackinaw currency," or six livres, or one dollar. A stroud blanket was worth ten beaver skins, a white blanket eight; a pound of powder, two beaver skins; a pound of shot or ball, one; a gun, twenty; an axe of one pound weight, two (Henry's *Travels*, 192). In 1820 the beaver skin, or "plus,"

amounted to about \$4,000. Of this sum \$1,360 went for coarse cloths, scarlet, blue, white, and yellow strouds.

The sum of \$850 was devoted to blankets costing from about \$3 to \$8 a pair; next in amount comes the sum expended for jewelry, \$564, laid out in rings, mock garnets, beads, brooches, crosses, armbands, wristbands, ear-wheels, and ear-bobs; 2,400 pairs of ear-bobs being necessary to satisfy the vanity of Milwaukee and its suburbs. In addition to these adornments \$110 was expended for wampum; and twelve pounds of vermilion paint went to complete the Pottawattamie toilette. With the \$70 worth of shawls, handkerchiefs, ribbons, garterings, and so on; the sleigh bells, jewsharps, looking glasses, and combs; the \$55.50 worth of knives, scalping knives and scissors; the 400 pounds of gunpowder costing \$250; the 112 pounds of shot costing \$22.40; the kettles worth \$109; hoes, \$12, and plug tobacco, \$150; the cup of Indian happiness should have been complete. But the invoice omits an important portion of the stock, for one month later this trader was detected in selling large quantities of whisky to the Indians "at and near Milwalky, of Lake Michigan, in consequence of which the Indian agent at Green Bay directed him to close his concerns at Milwalky in sixty days and then leave the place."¹

or "skin," was estimated at \$2.00, but this was by the pound, for a large, prime beaver was worth \$4.00 (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 205). Andrew J. Vieau, an old Wisconsin trader, writes me that the term "plus" was used for one dollar, in his time, when very few beavers were marketed here.

¹ *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Aff., II., 360. The amount of liquor taken to the woods was very great. The French Jesuits had protested against its use in vain (Parkman's *Old Régime*); the United States prohibited it to no purpose. It was an indispensable part of a trader's outfit. Robert Stuart, agent of the American Fur Company at Mackinaw, once wrote to John Lawe, one of the leading traders at Green Bay, that the 56 bbls. of whisky which he sends is "enough to last two years and half drown all the Indians he deals with." There is an order from Solomon Juneau to a Green Bay trader, for some whisky of poor quality and well watered. See also *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 283; McKenney's *Tour to the Lakes*, 169, 299-301; McKenney's *Memoirs*, I., 19-21. Andrew J. Vieau says that it was the custom to give five or six gallons of "grog" — one-fourth water — to the hunter when he paid his credits; he thinks that only about one-eighth or one-ninth part of the whole sales was in whisky.

These goods shipped from Mackinaw at first by canoes or batteaux¹ and later by vessel to a leading post, were there re-divided² and sent to the various trading posts. The Indians returning from the hunting grounds to their villages in the spring,³ set the squaws to making maple sugar,⁴ planting corn, watermelons, potatoes, squashes, etc.; and some little hunting was carried on; the summer was given over to enjoyment, and in the early period, to wars; in autumn they collected their wild rice, or their corn, and again were ready to start for the hunting grounds, sometimes 300 miles distant. At this juncture the trader arrived upon the scene with his goods, without which no family could subsist, much less collect any quantity of furs.⁵ These were bought on credit by the hunter, since he could not go on the hunt for the furs, whereby he paid for his supplies, without having goods and ammunition advanced for the purpose. This system of credits,⁶ dating back to the French period had

¹ A light boat sometimes called a "Mackinaw boat," about 32 feet long, by 6½ to 15 feet wide amidships, and sharp at the ends.

² See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, II., 108.

³ *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 263.

⁴ See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 226, 286; III., 235; McKenney's *Tour*, 194. Sometimes a family made 1,500 lbs. in a season.

⁵ Lewis Cass in *Senate Docs.*, No. 90, 22d Cong., 1st ses., II., 1.

⁶ See D'Iberville's plan for re-locating Indian tribes by denying them credit at certain posts. — *Margry*, IV., 597.

In 1765, after the French and Indian war, at Chequamegon Bay (Ashland), the Chippeways assured Henry, a British trader, that unless he advanced them goods on credit "their wives and children would perish; for that there were neither ammunition nor clothing left among them." He distributed goods worth 3,000 beaver-skins. — Henry's *Travels*, 195-6.

During English dominion, in consequence of a murder committed by them, trade was temporarily withdrawn from some of the Dakotas of the Upper Mississippi. By this the bands were reduced to sufferings which they could not well endure. They had no ammunition, no traps, no blankets. For the whole long dreary winter they were the sport of cold and famine. They hardly survived; and in the spring a party started to Montreal to make restitution, and Wabasha, the chief, offered himself in place of the murderer, and asked for relief for his people. — Neill's *Hist. Minn.*, 225-6.

"Every hunter consumes about 8 pounds of powder and 20 pounds of lead at his two hunting seasons in the year. Therefore, unless the traders,

become systematized so that books were kept, with each Indian's account. The amount to which the hunter was trusted was between \$40 and \$50, at cost prices, upon which the trader expected a gain of about 100 per cent., so that the average annual value of furs brought in by each hunter to pay his credits should have been between \$80 and \$100.¹ The amount of the credit varied with the reputation of the hunter for honesty and ability in the chase.² Sometimes he was trusted to the amount of \$300. It is to be noted that the dollar with which the trader credited the hunter for his furs represented to the former a dollar and a half. If one-half the credits were paid in the spring the trader thought that he had done a fair business. The importance of this credit system can hardly be over estimated

whenever trade may be carried on with them again, have sufficient to enable the Indians to hunt as formerly, there can be no trade with them." — 1763, *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VII., 543.

Mr. Chouteau, the well known St. Louis trader, says in 1816: "The credits are actually indispensable, because the hunting grounds being further than they formerly were, and Indians being obliged to go more than 300 miles from their villages to hunt, if they have not a sufficient quantity of furs to buy their winter goods they miss their hunt." — *Amer. State Papers*, Indian Affairs, II. See also 329, 333, 344–5, *ante*.

¹Schoolcraft, 1831, estimates that \$48.34 in goods and provisions in cost prices is the average annual supply of each hunter, or \$6.90 to each soul. The substantial accuracy of this is sustained by my data. See *Sen. Docs.*, No. 90, 22d Cong., 1st ses., II., 45; *State Papers*, No. 7, 18th Cong., 1st ses., I; *State Papers*, No. 54, 18th Cong., 2d ses., III; Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., 599; Invoice Book, Amer. Fur Co., for 1820, 1821; Wis. Fur Trade Mss. in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society.

²The following is a typical account, taken from the books of Jacques Porlier, of Green Bay, in the year 1823: The Indian Michel bought on credit in the fall: \$16 worth of cloth; a trap, \$1.00; two and a half yards of cotton, \$3.12½; three measures of powder, \$1.50; lead, \$1.00; a bottle of whiskey, 50 cents, and some other articles, such as a gun worm, making in all a bill of about \$25. This he paid in full by bringing in eighty-five muskrats, worth nearly \$20; a fox \$1.00, and a mocock of maple sugar, worth \$4.00.

Among the Chippeways each family or group, had a particular stream or region where it exclusively hunted and trapped. From fifty to a hundred beavers were not uncommonly taken each season in the later period of the Northern Wisconsin trade. — Morgan's *Amer. Beaver*, 243.

in considering the influence of the fur trade upon the Indians of Wisconsin, and especially in rendering them dependent upon the earlier settlements of the State. When the American Fur Company gained control they succeeded in systematizing the matter so that there was little competition between the traders of their company, and while some private dealers cut into their trade it was the general principle that certain regions and certain Indians were controlled by particular traders, so that the industrial activities of Wisconsin were systematic and uniform to a striking degree. But with the sale of their lands, and the receipt of annuities, there came a change. The Indians had now some money of their own, whiskey was extensively employed in trade, and the traffic became less systematic and profitable. The trader levied tribute on these annuities. "There is no less than near \$420,000 of claims against the Winnebagoes," writes a Green Bay trader at Prairie du Chien, in 1838, "so that if they are all just, the dividend will be but very small for each claimant, as there is only \$150,000 to pay that."¹ The importance of the credit system being understood, we turn again to the operations of the trader.

Sometimes the trader followed the Indians to their hunting grounds. From time to time he sent his engagés, commonly five or six in number, to the various places where the hunting bands were to be found, to collect furs on the debts and to sell goods to those who had not received too large credits, and to the customers of rival traders; this was called "running a deouine."² The main wintering post had lesser ones depending upon it. When Jacques Vieau, in 1795, went to Milwaukee to trade with the Pottawattomies, he left what he called "jackknife posts"³ along the lake shore at Kewaunee, Sheboygan and Manitowoc. When his winter trade was over, giving instructions to his

¹ Lawe to Vieau, in Wis. Fur Trade Mss. in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society. See also, *U. S. Indian Treaties*, and *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 236.

² *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Aff., II., 66.

³ See Vieau's Narrative in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI.

clerk at Milwaukee to plant potatoes and corn and buy summer furs, he packed his peltries¹ and returned in May to Mackinaw, picking up his "jackknife posts" on the way, and again in August he returned to trade.

This is a typical case. By this custom of following the Indians to their hunting grounds, and establishing "jackknife posts," it can readily be seen that Wisconsin was thoroughly explored by the trader.

The kind and amount of furs brought in may be judged by the fact that in 1836, after the best days of the trade, a single Green Bay firm, Porlier and Grignon, shipped to the American Fur Company about 3,600 deer skins, 6,000 muskrats, 150 bears, 850 raccoons, besides beavers, otters, fishers, martens, lynxes, foxes, wolves, badgers, skunks, etc., amounting to over \$6,000.

None of these traders became wealthy; Astor's company absorbed the profits. It required its clerks, or factors, to pay an advance of 81½ per cent. on the sterling cost of the blankets, strouds and other English goods, to cover the cost of importation and the expense of transportation from New York to Mackinaw. Articles purchased in New York were charged with 15½ per cent. advance for transportation, and each class of purchasers was charged with 33½ per cent. advance, as profit on the aggregate amount.²

By this time the influence of the fur trader had so developed mining in the region of Dubuque, Iowa; Galena, Ill., and Southwestern Wisconsin, as to cause an influx of American miners, and here began a new element of progress for Wisconsin. The knowledge of these mines was possessed by the early French explorers, and as the use of fire-arms spread, they were worked more and more by Indians, under the stimulus of the trader. In 1810 Nicholas Boilvin, United States Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, reported that the Indians about the lead mines had mostly

¹ A pack of furs weighed between 90 and 100 pounds, the choicest furs inside. A pack contained 10 buffaloes, or 600 muskrats, or 80 raccoons, or 80 beavers, or 60 otters, or 120 fishers, or 450 mink, or 14 bears, or 120 red foxes.—*Minn. Hist. Colls.*, 1852, I., 48.

² Schoolcraft in *Senate Docs.*, No. 90, 22d Cong., 1st ses., II., 43.

abandoned the chase and turned their attention to the manufacture of lead, which they sold to fur traders. In 1825 there were at least 100 white miners in the entire lead region,¹ and by 1829 they numbered in the thousands.

Wisconsin was evidently ready to enter on her new era, and we may now see what was the actual result of the two centuries of fur trade. In 1820 there were in Wisconsin but two settlements worthy of the name: Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. The former, chiefly limited to the stretch of five miles up Fox river from its mouth, consisted of about sixty houses, with a population of perhaps 500 souls,² besides which was the garrison. In the main, it was a community of French and half-breed voyageurs. The ten or twelve leading traders took with them a good share of the men to the wintering grounds. A few of these leading traders were men of education and sent their children to the Canadian schools. About this time some American traders arrived; but for the most part it was a typical French settlement; the people, gay, shiftless, often prone to the cup,³ but withal hearty and hospitable, and on the best of terms with their Indian friends and relatives. For the past quarter of a century the prevailing house had been of logs, plastered with mud, and thatched with bark. The farms were the ribbon-like cotes⁴ common to Canadian settlements, from one and one-half to eight arpents⁵ wide and running back eighty arpents from the river. As a rule, only about two or three acres of this were cultivated.⁶ The mode of tillage was very primitive. A stick fastened across the oxen's horns made the yoke, by which was drawn the plow, a ponderous implement with its beam of fourteen

¹ See *House Ex. Docs.*, 19th Cong., 2d ses., II., No. 7.

² Schoolcraft's *Travels*, 369; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 386; X., 136, 279.

³ J. B. Jacobs, the former schoolmaster, writes in 1823: "I got drunk to drop the school, as I could not make a Livlyhood on one Gallon Pease, 15 lbs. Pork per Month."

⁴ For a plan of the settlement see *Amer. State Papers*, Public Lands, V. 56. See also Scharf's *St. Louis*, ch. xiii; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., 136-140.

⁵ An arpent was 192 feet, 6 inches, English measure.

⁶ On French cultivation read *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 218; IV., 161.

feet, and its wheels, one twice the size of the other. Agriculture did not attract the Frenchman.

Green Bay controlled the trade with the Menomonees,¹ and the Wisconsin river Winnebagoes. The trade with the former was largely in the hands of John Lawe,² an English Jew, who operated in the interest of the American Fur Company, and whose posts reached the villages along the Menomonee, Peshtigo, and Oconto rivers flowing into Green bay, and up the Wolf,—all of which rose in the lake region of Forest and Oneida counties. The Menomonees³ numbered at least 400 hunters, and claimed the region west to the Black river, south along the lake shore to Milwaukee, and north to the Chippeways.⁴ Augustus Grignon, with his permanent home at Grand Kakalin, twenty miles above the mouth of the Fox, dealt also with the Menomonees. The regular wintering ground of Jacques Porlier was at Portage. Other members of the Grignon family had posts up the Wisconsin,⁵ among the Winnebagoes. Of the Winnebagoes there were perhaps 500 or 600 hunters in Wisconsin.⁶ Their grounds embraced Lake Winnebago, Fox river, Wisconsin river nearly to Stevens Point, and the head waters of Rock river, including Lake Koshkonong and the Four Lake country.⁷ In the northwest the tribe hunted to Black river, overlapping the Menomonee claim.

In 1821 the American Fur Company sent to Green Bay traders goods to the amount of nearly \$15,000, not including independent traders.

¹ The Folle Avoines, or Wild Rice Indians.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., index.

³ Dana's *Geographical Sketches*, etc.; Forsythe Papers, 1814, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI.; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 889.; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 32; III., 134; IV., 242; II., 131; *Jes. Rels.*, 1669.

⁴ *Indian Treaties*, 363 *et seq.* (1825).

⁵ *E. g.*, Grignon's post, 16 miles below Grand Rapids.

⁶ Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., 282; Schoolcraft's *Travels*; Forsythe *Mss.*, 1814; Dana's *Geographical Sketches*; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 32; II., 177; III., 137; VII., 356; Hall and McKenney's *Indian Biography*, IV., 88.

⁷ The lakes about Madison. There was a village between Second and Third lakes.

Since 1793 Portage had been the abode of a few French families, who besides trading, transported goods in carts from river to river, at the rate of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds.¹ Supplies were brought from Green Bay.

Prairie du Chien wore the shabby look of all the old French towns along the Mississippi. Counting in Fort Crawford, there were eighty buildings, containing about five hundred settlers, and the garrison of nearly one hundred. Its population was very like that of Green Bay, except that there may have been a larger proportion of unmixed French blood derived from the Illinois settlements. The farms were the narrow fields running back from the river, and there had been a common field where the inhabitants cut hay. As early as the war of 1812 it had a well developed agricultural production, as may be seen from the fact that its people sold 80,000 wt. of flour, worth eight or ten dollars a hundred weight. There was also a considerable trade in lead. The leading fur trader was Joseph Rollette, agent of the American Fur Company, who traded from the Dubuque mines to a point above the Falls of St. Anthony, up the St. Peter's² to its source, and on the lower Wisconsin and the upper part of Rock river.³ In 1821 his outfit amounted to about \$25,000.⁴ An American named James H. Lockwood⁵ was his rival.

Something like one hundred Sioux hunters were located in villages on the west bank of the Mississippi near the sites of St. Paul, Winona and Red Wing, and they claimed territory in Wisconsin up to the falls of the Black, Chippewa, Red Cedar and St. Croix rivers.⁶ Some Winnebagoes also lived along the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien.

Milwaukee and the shore of Lake Michigan was reached

¹ Francis Roy, who married Thérèse, daughter of Jean Ecuyer, was thus engaged at this period.

² The Minnesota.

³ Forsythe papers.

⁴ Amer. Fur Co. Invoice Book for 1821-2.

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, II., 98, 112 et seq.

⁶ *Indian Treaties*, Prairie du Chien treaty, 1825; Schoolcraft's *Travels*; Pike's *Journal*.

sometimes directly from Mackinaw, sometimes from Green Bay by way of Sturgeon Bay portage, and sometimes by way of Chicago. Milwaukee was the Wisconsin depot for the Pottawattomie trade. Both these Indians and the Menomonees were found along the shore, and Milwaukee itself was a mixed village, but was taken as the northern boundary of the Pottawattamie country. From here the trader could pass by portages to the headwaters of the Fox river of the Illinois; one of the leading habitats of the tribe. They had also villages at Waukesha, Pewaukee, Muckwanago, etc. Probably not over 200 Pottawattomie¹ hunters were settled in Wisconsin. A few Chippeways lived at intervals along the shore north of Milwaukee. At this time the place was but a trading post where two or three traders regularly wintered. Solomon Juneau, who in 1818 came as clerk for Jacques Vièau (who also had a post at Racine), remained here and was the leading trader when American settlement began at Milwaukee; he thus became known as its founder.

Along the shore of Lake Superior four rivers flowing from the south led the way to the heart of the Chippewa² region. The lakes, now comprised in the State Park, could be reached either by the Ontonagon, or by the Montreal river, and these lakes lay at the sources of the Wisconsin, Chippewa and Menomonee rivers. Lac du Flambeau was here the American Fur Company's leading post, whence goods were sent to the Chippewa villages on Tomahawk and Trout lakes, and the headwaters of the Wisconsin and Montreal rivers. Bad river gave access to

¹ On the various locations of the Pottawattomies consult *Indian Treaties*, Prairie du Chien treaty of 1825; Smith's *Hist. Wis.*, I., 178 et seq.; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III., 136; *Jes. Rels.*, 1640, 1670; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 153, 161, 887; Shea's *Discovery of the Mississippi*, 70-73; *Mag. West. Hist.*, February, 1887, 469 et seq.

² On the Chippewa trails, posts, etc., consult Doty in *Wis. Hist. Colls.* VII., 202. On location and numbers of this tribe, consult Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., 599; *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V.; McKenney's *Tour to the Lakes*, 376; Schoolcraft's *Discovery of the Sources of the Miss.*, 121; Schoolcraft's *Personal Memoirs*, 214; *Indian Treaties*, Prairie du Chien treaty, 1825; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, IV., 231; Henry's *Travels*, 198.

the Namekagon fork of the St. Croix river, and to Lac Court Oreilles,¹ the site of another leading establishment with dependent posts at Lac Chetac, Rice Lake and at other points. The Bois-Brulé river gave the voyageur access to Upper Lake St. Croix, and the St. Croix river, and was the easiest Lake Superior route to the Mississippi. For all of this trade La Pointe² was once the depot. "La Pointe de Chequamegon" had been occupied off and on by traders since the days of Radisson and Grosseilliers. In 1784 three traders were located there,³ and about the same time Michel Cadotte⁴ was trading on the St. Croix. At the close of the eighteenth century he made his permanent home at La Pointe, a term then applied to Madelaine Island, and having married the daughter of a leading Chippewa chief he acquired the trade of the surrounding region. This passed to the Warrens, previously mentioned, who became agents of the American Fur Company. La Pointe in 1820⁵ was composed of a dwelling of logs stockaded after the usual manner of trading houses and outbuildings. There was some cultivated land and a few horses and cattle. The Chippeways in Wisconsin, numbering about 600 hunters, were divided by the American Fur Company into three departments of trade: the Folle Avoine, or St. Croix, the Lac Court Oreilles, and the Lac du Flambeau. Besides these was the Fond du Lac department in Minnesota. In 1821 the American Fur Company sent goods to the Wisconsin Chippeways to the amount of over \$11,000. The Indian agents' reports show that goods to the value of about \$19,000 went to these posts in 1822.

At this period it may be estimated that between \$60,000

¹ Lake of the "Short Ears," Ottawa lake, as early as 1765 held by the Chippeways.

² Located on Madelaine Island, one of the Apostle Islands, formerly called Michael's Island. In Franquelin's map of 1688 it is put down as St. Michael's Island. Marquette's mission was on the main land.

³ Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., Perrault's *Narrative*.

⁴ For an account of this pioneer of Northern Wisconsin consult *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., index.

⁵ Schoolcraft's *Travels*, 192.

and \$75,000 worth of goods was brought annually to Wisconsin for the Indian trade. An average outfit for a single clerk at a main post was between \$1,500 and \$2,000, and for the dependent posts, between \$100 and \$500. There were probably not over 2,000 Indian hunters in the State, and the total Indian population did not much exceed 10,000. These Indians, as will be seen by comparison with early estimates, had increased their population since the visits of the French explorers.

Among the places which before 1834 were either main posts or dependent ("jack-knife") posts were: Green Bay, Peshtigo, Oconto, Menomonee, Kaukauna, Butte des Morts, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Grignon's post on the Wisconsin (about fifteen miles below Grand Rapids), Du Bay's post (twelve miles above Stevens Point), Portage, Baraboo, Marquette, head of the Lemonweir, Milwaukee, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Sheboygan, Racine, Prairie du Chien, Cassville, mouth of the Kickapoo, Koshkonong, Four Lakes (Madison), Trempealeau, Black River Falls, Chippewa Falls, La Crosse, Eau Claire, Shullsburg, Gratiot's Grove, La Pointe, Rice Lake, Lac Chetac, Lac Court Oreilles, Lower Red Cedar Lake, Namekagon Lake, Lac du Flambeau, Trout Lake, Tomahawk Lake, Post Lake, St. Croix Falls, Hudson.

The influence of the trade during the French and English periods has been sufficiently pointed out. A few points as to the results of the American period may be noted in conclusion. As the list of posts already given sufficiently indicates, the traders, selecting commanding points for their posts, fixed the sites of our leading cities. The Indian village became the trading post, the trading post became the city. The trails became our early roads.¹ The portages

¹On the evolution of the road see Vieau's Narrative, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 230.— "The path between Green Bay and Milwaukee was originally an Indian trail, and very crooked; but the whites would straighten it by cutting across lots each winter with their jumpers, wearing bare streaks through the thin covering, to be followed in the summer by foot and horseback travel along the shortened path."

On the location of trails, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 229-230, 400-403; VII., 202; and the trading routes mentioned *ante*.

marked out the locations for canals, at Portage and Sturgeon Bay; while the Milwaukee and Rock River portages inspired the project of the canal of that name, which had an influence on the early occupation of the State. The trader often put his trading house at a river rapids, where the Indian had to portage his canoe, and thus, he found the location of our water powers. In a word, the fur trade closed its mission by becoming the path finder for agricultural and manufacturing civilization.

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